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The Bombay Chronicle

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 115 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

PRINCES MOBILISING FOR SUPPORT OF FEDERATION

Demand Guarantee For Integrity, Sovereignty & Future Position

Inviolability Of Treaty Rights And Obligations To Crown

LIGHT ON "UNITED DELHI SCHEME"

Guaranteeing the inviolability of their treaties, their integrity, sovereignty and future position and the approval by them of the proposed safeguards and provisions are, in a nutshell, the conditions precedent for the princes to join the All-India Federation.

"UNITED DELHI SCHEME"

In a Press statement, he issued as a member of the All-Parties Ministers' Committee in Delhi, Sirdar Mir Maqbool Mahmood, the Dewan of Jhalwar throws a flood of light on the "United Delhi Scheme" evolved during the last session of the Chamber of Princes.

CONFEDERATION OF STATES

The Confederation of States, says the Dewan, constitutes one of the specific conditions precedent to the A.I. Federation and the policy of the States should be, as recommended by the Chamber, to enter the Federation as a collective unit, but they may act individually if they so desire.

"STATES: A COLLECTIVE UNIT"

BOMBAY, May 12.

Sirdar Mir Maqbool Mahmood, Dewan of Jhalwar, who was a member of the All-Parties Ministers' Committee in Delhi and with Mr. D. K. Sen represented His Highness of Patiala at the recent meetings of Princes and Ministers and who also represented His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar, has released the following statement to the press on behalf of Mr. D. K Sen and himself:—

LIVE POLITICAL ISSUE.

The Confederation of States is not dead. It is a live political issue and is now an accepted plank of the Princes' agreed programme. It was examined by the All-Parties Ministers Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, and which included experienced Ministers from the States like Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Nawab Liaqat Hayat Khan, Colonel Haksar and others and its feasibility and desirability was recognised.

A COLLECTIVE UNIT.

Moreover, it unanimously recommended that the policy of the States should be to enter Federation as a collective unit but it should be permissable for those States that may so desire to go in and act individually. These recommendations as already announced have been endorsed by the Princes' meetings. Accordingly, the confederation of States which many states regard as indispensable to their future existence under a Federal constitution, on the lines above indicated, constitutes one of the specific conditions precedent to the Princes' support of an All-India Federation under the united scheme happily evolved during the last Chamber session.

The absence of an official indication so far regarding the actual decisions reached at Delhi during the last Chamber Sessions, of which full details for obvious reasons cannot be released to the press, has naturally created doubts and speculation.

SAFEGUARDS AND PROVISIONS.

His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala has accordingly, with the support of His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar suggested to His Highness the Chancellor that the safeguards and provisions approved of by the Princes as condition precedent to their joining an All-India Federation so as to make it compatible with State obligations to the Crown, to India and themselves and subjects to the Crown guaranteeing inviolability of their treaties should be officially placed in the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy for communication to His Majesty's Government and negotiations should be opened early on those lines with British Indian Representatives so that all concerned may know in time the conditions on which the Princes have provisionally agreed to support an All-India Federation subject to the completed picture and the Draft Bill that an official communication regarding what happened at Delhi during the last Chamber Session may be sent by His Highness the Chancellor to all States to apprise them of the position up-to-date and to eliminate all necessary misunderstandings.

FULL MEMBERSHIP.

They have further suggested that the examination of the pending claims of certain States for full membership of the Chamber of Princes may be expedited so that their position may be cleared before the question of Federal representation is settled.

DELHI SCHEME.

It is understood that on the lines of the united scheme evolved in Delhi, the sponsors of the imporant schools of thought amongst the princes are mobilising support in favour of an All-India Federaton with safeguards proposed wherein the States—assured of their integrity and sovereignty and future position—with British India—satisfied of its legitimate aspirations—may evolve and work out a constitution worthy of the best traditions of both, as self-governing partners of the British Commonwealth of Nations.—A. P.

Life-Boats Capsize

4 Dead: 4 Missing

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 12.

Oporto.—Four persons are dead, four are injured and four missing as a result of capsizing of two Portuguese life-boats while they attempted to rescue the crew of cargo vessel "Gauss" which ran ashore on the harbour bar yesterday.

Rescue was difficult owing to heavy seas but, nevertheless, two passengers, crew and cargo were safely landed, Captain and eight men staying on board.

Bhattacharya To Hang

FARIDPUR, May 12.

The Special Tribunal composed of Mr. R. C. Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur (President), Mr. B. B. Mukerji and Khan Saheb Maulvi Akramuzzaman Khan (members) sentenced to-day Manoranjan Bhattacharya to death under Section 302 I.P.C.

Surendranath Kar was given transportation for life under Sec. 396 I.P.C. and three others seven years' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 393 I.P.C. The latter three belong to Dacca and were awarded lesser punishment in consideration of their age.

It will be recalled all the accused raided Charmuguria Sub-Post Office within Madaripur Municipality on the 14th March last and decamped with booty valued at about Rs. 3,800 of which Rs. 2,000 was subsequently recovered. When pursued and unable to escape the accused stabbed to death Tahir Khan, a postal runner who captured one of the dacoits.—A.P.

More Letter Boxes Missing

BENARES, May 12.

Three more wall letter-boxes were found missing this morning when postmen went to clear letters. Postal authorities have reported the matter to the police who are investigating.

The removal of one such letter box previously has already been reported. No trace of the culprits or of any of the letter-boxes has been so far found.

Police guards continue on duty at Head Post Office and other Sub-Post Offices.—A.P.

HANDING PATRIKAS TO POLICE

Seven Arrests At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

Five persons were arrested to-night while attempting to hold a public meeting in Manek Chowk.

Two other persons were arrested earlier in the day for handing police patrikas to police constables in Khadia Police Station calling upon them to resign.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S ESTATE.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 12.

Holywood.—A deficit of 2,089 dollars is shown as the estate of late Edgar Wallace here according to Public Administrator. The largest item of expense is an elaborate bronze coffin.

The Few Minutes Of Freedom

C. K. N. SWAMI REARRESTED

"Breach Of Police Chief's Order"

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, a Congress worker who was detained in the Byculla House of Correction for nearly two months under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance was released on Thursday afternoon and re-arrested within a few minutes, for alleged breach of Police Commissioner's order.

He was brought to the Police Commissioner's office at about 2 p.m. and set free at 2-25 p.m. On his release he was served with an order of the Police Commissioner asking him to report himself to Superintendent Karnik at the Head Police Office at 3-30 p.m. He left the office and had just got into a taxi when Sub-Inspector Savant of Bhoiwada police put him under arrest for breach of the order and removed him to the Bhoiwada Police Station.

Procession Canecharged And Arrested

MADRAS, May 12.

Police dispersed a procession of half a dozen Congress volunteers by cane-charge.

The volunteers were arrested.—A.P.

"Dictator" Of Bordi Ashram Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, May 11.

The 12th "Dictator" of Gandhi Ashram and Congress Committee, with the Congress flag in his hand, distributed Congress Bulletin, and other leaflets including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's message to the people, yesterday morning in Gholvad and Bordi. He was arrested and taken to the Palghar lock-up.

General Strike On Railways

T. U. C. Executive Says It Is Long Overdue

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 10.

The Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress met on Tuesday afternoon at 3-30 p.m. and passed resolutions regreting the postponement of the consideration of the General Strike on all the Railways for six weeks more and further records its opinion that the general strike on the Railways was long overdue, calling upon all Railway Unions to carry on a propaganda for a general strike.

(2) Calling upon all Trade Unions and the general public to render all possible help to the Railway workers in their fight against the Railway Board, and appoints a committee in that connection.

DOUMER'S FUNERAL

LONDON, May 12.

Paris.—All Paris thronged the route of the State funeral of the murdered President this morning from Elysee to Pantheon where, Premier Tardieu pronounced the funeral oration. The procession halted at Notre Dame where Funeral Service was conducted by Cardinal Archbishop of Paris.

Internment took in the family vault in cemetery of Von Girard where lie two of Doumer's four sons who were killed in the Great War.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Austen Hadow Dead.

LONDON, May 12.

The death is announced of Sir Austen Hadow.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Frederick Austen was a member of the Railway Board of India since 1924 and Secretary to the Board from 1916 to 1919. He served as Engineer in several Indian Railway and was Manager and Engineer-in-chief of Bhavnagar-Gondal- Forbander Railway, Kathiawar 1900-1911.)

MAN OF WAR AS APOSTLE OF PEACE

Shaukat Ali Pleads For Equal Chances To Princes, Hindus And Muslims

THROWS BLAME ON CONGRESS FOR PRESENT COMMUNAL DEBACLE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"Shut up Maulana Shaukat Ali and half a dozen Hindu and Muslim communalists in jail. Don't give them food or water until they come out with an agreement!"

This novel suggestion to end the Hindu-Muslim controversy was made by Mr. H. P. Mody presiding over a sandwich luncheon given by the Welfare of India League at the Hotel Majestic this afternoon.

Maulana Shaukat Ali was the guest of honour and addressed the members of the League on "My Point of View".

ARRESTING FIGURE.

Mr. Mody said that the Maulana was one of the most arresting figures, both in physique and in every other way, in the political life of the country. One might agree with the Maulana or one might disagree with him violently, but one could not get away from him. The League had not invited him either to agree or to disagree with him. The League provided a platform for anyone who had something to say.

Mr. Mody continuing, said that it was very deplorable and almost humiliating that the Hindu-Muslim problem, which was the root cause of all their political trouble, should have to be settled by an outside party. If the matter was left to himself he would suggest half a dozen Hindu and Muslim communalists including the Maulana to be locked up. They should not be given any food or water unless they came out with an agreed verdict. (Laughter).

ASHAMED.

The Maulana in his speech said that he was ashamed of the business people of Bombay. They allowed this beautiful city to be ruined by listening to the Congress or allowing themselves to be bullied. The hartals had killed business. Every day women came and stopped their business. He did not want this kind of bullying. He was once a rebel and would have been ready to kill every Englishman. But to-day he was ashamed when a poor English girl went to buy cloth a crowd of Indians jeered at her. This should not be allowed to go on.

The Congress, he complained, was enforcing its views by bullying people. If the Bombay Congress Committee went on bullying Muslims, he was afraid there would be trouble in Bombay.

DUMB BELLS

Maulana Shaukat Ali, proceeding said that he was a very busy man and had very little time to do paper propaganda. He was a man with clear and defined views. He entirely agreed with the objects of the Welfare of India League. He knew that he had a reputation as a fighter but he wanted to make it clear that he fought only when he was forced to do so. He had reached an age when physically it was not possible to fight. But he wanted to be young again and announced: "In a few days I will play with the dumb-bells."

The Maulana then referred to his association with the rationalist leaders and remarked that he had given them loyalty and co-operation for eight or ten years. Now he was at loggerheads with them. Bombay was his headquarters, and Bombay had been the political storm centre for the last decade. The Maulana wanted to live in Bombay and to die in Bombay. But he wanted to live in peace. He wanted peace for every party and there should be no room for bullying.

EQUAL CHANCES FOR ALL.

He wanted a constitution which should give equal chances to the Princes, the Hindu Majority, the Muslim powerful minority, the Depressed Classes, Indian Christians, Jews and Parsis.

Continuing Mr. Shaukatali said that he was quite ashamed of the business people of Bombay who allowed themselves to be bullied by the Congress. He wanted this bullying to stop. He was speaking sincerely and from his heart. He was a true Muslim, and there was no Muslim country where he was not welcomed. But he was also an Indian. This he would prove by saying that although every Muslim thought it was a great honour to die in a holy place like Mecca, he himself would like to die in his motherland. This was because he loved India. He had received kindness from many Hindus. He would stand by them and he was proud of them. But he would stoutly oppose any attempt to bully the Muslims. They could not have a constitution based on the spirit of bullying.

WHY HE IS AGAINST CONGRESS.

The Hindu-Muslim question he said was very simple. Five years ago, the Muslims accepted joint electorates and entered into a pact with the Congress. Three months after the Madras Pact, the Congress broke the conditions of the pact. Now the position had changed. The Muslims had no confidence in the majority community. "Everyone knows" added the Maulana "my personal feelings towards Mahatma Gandhi. Some years ago, in this city of Bombay, there was no one more devoted and loyal to Mahatma Gandhi than myself. Why is it to-day I am not in agreement with him? Because no decent minded Indian can remain in that camp. The Congress policy is one of bullying. The Congress wants to enforce its views on us by bullying" thundeered the Maulanada.

"What is the result of this policy" asked the Maulana. "Ruin, utter ruin. Our trade suffers, we suffer, everybody suffers."

"Take it from me that if there is anybody willing to sit down and talk about this Hindu-Muslim problem, that is myself" the Maulana went on to say.

SEPARATIST BRIEF.

Mr. Shaukatali here referred to an incident, when some 8 years ago some people came to him and told him how badly the Depressed Classes people were treated by the Hindus. "They wanted me to take up their cause as many of them wanted to embrace Islam. But my friend Dr. Ansari and others asked me to keep our hands off the untouchables as it was a question for the Hindus to decide between themselves." The Maulana cited this to show that there was disunity among Hindus themselves. What the Muslims wanted was: Let the Hindus have their majority rights in their own provinces, and let the Muslims have their majority rights

(Continued on page 5.)

HAROON LOOKS UP TO OTTAWA

"Non-co-operation Is Not My Way" He Says

Mr. Haji Abdulla Haroon, M. L. A. of Karachi who is a member of the Indian Delegation to the Ottawa Conference sailed for Europe by S.S. "Victoria" on Thursday.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on board the steamer Mr. Haroon declared that if a right lead was given by his countrymen, he expected that India would gain much by the Ottawa Conference.

When told that the central organisation of the Indian mercantile community had already given the lead Mr. Haroon remarked that it was not a constructive lead. He added: "It is no use taking of not doing things. That is the way of non-co-operation and you know at present that is not my way."

LEAVE IT TO ASSEMBLY.

"But in the face of the united opposition of the mercantile community do you expect any good result from the Conference?" asked the "Chronicle" man.

"I can't say" replied the Muslim M. L. A. "We will leave things to the Assembly. Let it decide in any way it likes."

Our representative pointed out that the Delegation was not elected by the Assembly, but was nominated by the Government. The agreement, if any, reached at the Conference, therefore, cannot have the sanction of the people's representatives.

"But that has been the case every where. All the Delegations attending the Conference have been nominated by their respective Governments", was the reply of Mr. Haroon.

When pointed out that there was a good deal of difference between nomination made by Colonial Governments and the Indian Government which could not be said to be responsible to the legislature in the full sense. Mr. Haroon added: "Whatever it may be. We have to take facts as they stand at present. I am not for non-co-operation." He repeated.

Mr. Haroon was garlanded by Sir Ibrahim Rahmatullah, President of the Assembly.

ATIYA BEGUM ON MISSION.

Mrs. Atiya Begum Faizee who also left for London by the same steamer told a "Chronicle" reporter that she was bound on an intellectual, educational and musical mission to Europe. She had been invited by various organisations to deliver lectures on a variety of subjects. She would visit England, France, and Italy in this connection. But her main object was to found an institution for the education of girls at Cardiff on the same lines on which she was conducting her school for girls in Bombay. Mrs. Atiya Begum would be back in India in September next.

BIJAPUR CONVICTIONS.

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, May 11.

Kaka Karkhanis, a prominent Congress worker, broke the police order and left the limits of the city, without permission. He was arrested at Delhi when going to see the Kutub Minar. He was brought here, was tried and sentenced to one year's R. I. and fined Rs. 55. He was given "B" class.

A volunteer who was missing for last four months was arrested and tried and sentenced to six months R. I. and fined Rs. 25.

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TO LET from 1st June on Khar, 14th Road, "RUBAIX" House, Ground Floor. 3 big airy rooms with verandah, kitchen and two bath-rooms. Very comfortable and up-to-date, garden all round. For rent enquire on top floor or write Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

THE FIRST FLOOR of the BUNGALOW, known as "Green Villa" at Shankerset Road on the West of the Grant Road Station is TO BE LET out to High Class Hindus in one or more blocks. Apply to Mr. HIRALAL of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, 95, Esplanade Road, 1 Ash Lane, Fort.
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BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

The Company's Board of Directors have appointed Mr. M. W. PRAYAGHAY, M.Sc., as AGENT of the Company in India in succession to Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt., C.I.E., proceeding on leave prior to retirement with effect from the 16th May, 1932.
4923

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 3600 feet of C. I. Pipes 6".

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, 23rd May, 1932. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for 6" C. I. Pipes.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

The time within which the pipes will be delivered should be stated in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/-.

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AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH BRAND NEW PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (To-morrow) SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

About 40 pieces very rich brand new Persian Carpets of various sizes and designs in varigated colours.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD, CARVED JACOBEAN AND PLAIN FURNITURE, BABY GRAND PIANO BY SCHEIDMEYER & SOHNE, CABINET PRIMAPHONE, SINGER SEWING MACHINE DRAWING, DINING AND BED-ROOM SUITES, OLD BRASS WARE, RICH LARGE PERSIAN CARPETS, GLASS CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Bezum Khadiza Sultan Nunazee and Mr. Ali Nunazee Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 15th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Oomar Mansions at the Corner of Warden Road and opposite the Bus Stand, very valuable and handsome household furniture such as Dining Table, Chairs, Side boards, Dumb-waiter, Jacobean Chesterfield and drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, one sweet-tone Baby Grand Piano by Scheidmeyer and Sohne, Cabinet Primaphone with records, Singer Sewing Machines (hand) Jacobean Bedsteads with box mattresses, full size Hanging and Press Almirahs, fancy dressing tables, teapoys, hat-stands, carpets, old brass and silver ornaments, glass crockery, very old Dresdan Figure clock, China jars etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE FOR 3 YEARS OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF SIR PHIROZSHAW MEHTA ROAD AND BAZAR GATE STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the right to lease for 3 years the undermentioned Municipal Land:

All that piece or parcel of land situate at the junction of Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road and Bazar Gate Street, admeasuring about 212 square yards, forming part of certain land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 240 Division and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 9230 (part) and bounded on the North partly by the Government passage and partly by the property bearing Street No. 13 Homji Street belonging to the Municipal Corporation, on the East by Bazar Gate Street, on the West partly by the property bearing Street No. 13 Homji Street belonging to the Municipal Corporation and partly by the property bearing Street No. 15, Homji Street also belonging to the Municipal Corporation and on the South by Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Arthur Crawford Market:—Municipal unserviceable stores such as empty khokas, corrugated iron sheets, W. I. & C. I. scraps, empty buckets, tins and drums, iron gratings, wooden planks and pieces, wooden and collapsible doors, bamboos, iron drain and gutter pipes, empty bottles, old scales and weights.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 15th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Gramophone, Cottage Piano, Fancy Cabinet, Tilting Chesterfield Suit, Fire Proof Safe, Show Cases, Glassware, etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face next to Vianeli's Restaurant.

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BONA-FIDE SALE on SATURDAY, the 21st May, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the sale room of the Auctioneers

Property of a Curio Collector, comprising period pieces of porcelain in blue and white and variegated coloured china such as vases, jars, bowls, dishes, china garden seats, wall plates, Japanese Satsuma vases, etc.

Property will be on view four days before the sale.

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LAHORE.

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By learning practically or by post, TOILET and WASHING SOAPS from 10 years graduate experts. Ten times fees refunded on failure. Details free from B. DUTT, B.A., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal. Opinions of our students—Rai Shaheb K. Gangull, M.A., Rtd., D.S.P. writes—"The instructions are thorough and complete. Soaps prepared in my presence seemed to me in no way inferior to foreign make". Mr. H. Banerjee M.Sc., writes—"I studied the working of the Benares Hindu University and am also acquainted with the method of the college of of science of the Calcutta University. But these methods cannot compete with the Dacca Manufactures which are taught at Saidpur."

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Application removes pain at once and redness, size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHAS TRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

THE EMPRESS
GRAND DAILY CHANGES OF M.-G.-M. MASTERPIECES.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
KAY FRANCIS
in
PASSION FLOWER

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	14 June
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May
Suwa Maru	11000	26 May	13 June

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	1 June	7 June
Tatsuta Maru	22000	15 June	21 June

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Telegram: "YUSEN"

BIG OPIUM HAUL

Member Of Northern India Gang Caught In Bombay

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Bapoo, a man from Delhi, who was arrested a few days ago on the suspicion of being in posession of opium, was placed before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, charged with illegal traffic in opium.

From the evidence it appeared that the police arrested another man a day previous to this arrest and found him carrying as much as eight pounds of opium from Delhi. On the information that the excise police got from him they kept a strict watch at the railway stations and Bapoo was arrested when he got down from the Frontier Mail at the Central Station.

When his person was searched the police found him carrying two bagfuls of opium, underneath his clothes. Both the bags were flattened so as not to be noticeble. The "stuff" was worth Rs. 1,240.

Accused pleaded guilty and said that he brought it from Delhi.

He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under the Opium Act.

ORGANISED GANG.

From enquiries it appears that there is a regular organised gang under the leadership of a man in Northern India who supplies illicit opium to many of the important centres of India. They collect the opium from some of the States in Central India and get the "stuff" to a central distributing place like Delhi, from where special messengers with the "stuff" are sent to the different places. They are given strict and definite information as to their behaviour, when they are arrested.

Hearing of the arrest of one of the members of his gang, the leader, it appears, came down to Bombay. The police, who had information of his arrival, were on the lookout but the "gang leader" seems to have scented danger in Bombay and quickly absconded

PARSI PRIEST'S DEATH IN WELL

Jury Return Verdict Of Suicidal Drowning

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A verdict of death due to "suicidal drowning" was returned by the Coroner's jury this morning at an inquest held on the body of a 50-year old Parsi priest.

On Wednesday afternoon, one of the Parsi priests of the Fire Temple at Falkland Road, went to draw water from the well attached to the Temple. He found a dead body, floating in the well. He reported the matter to the police, who came and took charge of the body.

Mr. Framroz Gandhi recognized the body as that of his brother Fakirji Gandhi.

The deceased was working in Fire Temples of the City as a priest. Since May 9, he was not mentally alright. So far as the witness knew the deceased had no enemies and they did not suspect any foul play.

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KAMINIA SNOW
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BACK-BAY "ROBBERY"

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST "BIG MERCHANT"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Nazar Mahomed, a Pathan money-lender, figured to-day as complainant in a case of alleged robbery and assault, which came up for hearing, this morning, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused in this case were P. Mulchand and M. Jankoo.

Mr. Thanawala, who appeared for prosecution, stated that the complainant went to the reclamation grounds near Colaba on the evening of May 4, and was sitting near the seashore. The two accused mysteriously appeared on the scene and asked the complainant to give them his purse. The complainant refused and was then stabbed by the accused on his left hand. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused arrested.

The complainant and the first accused appeared in Court with bandages. The complainant stated that his injuries had been caused by the accused.

The first accused observed that he had been stabbed by the complainant.

LENGTHY SPEECH.

The accused made a lengthy speech, giving a graphic description of his injuries, and stated that the "blood-thirty" Pathan, meaning the complainant, was responsible for his injuries. He went on lecturing in a loud tone till the magistrate asked him not to shout.

The complainant, in his evidence stated that he was a money-lender by profession. He went to the reclamation grounds at about 3-30 p.m. on May 4. Sitting near the seashore he was counting the currency notes he had with him. He had just put his purse in his pocket, when the two accused made a dash at him, and threatened to kill him if he would not part with his purse.

"I will not part it for all my life," was the complainant's reply.

"If you will not part it for all your life, then we will take your life," retorted the accused, both of whom then started stabbing the complainant all over on his left hand.

"DON'T STAB ME."

The complainant raised an alarm, but there was nobody near-by. Addressing the accused, he then said: "For God's sake, don't stab me."

The accused left the place. The complainant gave information to the police and the accused were arrested.

"BIG MERCHANT."

The magistrate framed charges of robbery and causing hurt against the accused.

The first accused denied having stabbed the complainant, and observed that he was a "big merchant" and he would not care to rob the complainant. The complainant, he asserted, was a "disreputable Pathan," who had a previous conviction.

The magistrate questioned the complainant whether it was true that he had a previous conviction.

On the complainant's denial, the magistrate directed the police prosecutor to send the thumb impressions of the complainant to the Finger Impression Expert to get the accusation verified.

The case was postponed.

Activities Of Bombay S. P. C. A.

During the month of April last the society employed in all 46 agents, of these, 1 was on sick leave, 4 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra.

39 agents who were employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,429 cases during the month. In 1,231 cases accused were fined more or less, including 4 aggrevated cases in which the accused were fined Rs. 15 each for permitting unfit horses to be used for labour and in 18 cases fines varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 40 were inflicted and imprisonment in default varying from 7 days to 30 days was given.

292 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the society's veterinary inspectors at the society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the police.

The two agents appointed at Bandra prosecuted 32 cases of cruelty and convictions were obtained in 30 cases and fines aggregating to Rs. 60 were imposed, the accused in the other cases were acquitted.

A Tuticorin message says that some thirty houses were destroyed by fire in an outlying village last week and the loss is estimated at Rs. 15,000.—A. P.

Dacca.—During the past week the local jute markets were unchaged. Arrivals up to date including out-agency purchases total about 5,85,000 maunds as against 8,52,000 maunds for the corresponding period of last year.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Shud 8, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 9 1301.
Muslim—Mohurrum 6, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 5m.
Sunset—7h. 5m.
High tide—4.38, 17.46.
Lowtide—10.33, 4.6.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter 13th May 7h. 10m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 39m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New Moon June 5.

SATURDAY, May 14.

S. S. Comorin with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
B.B.R.A. Dance and Prize Distribution for members and friends 9 p.m. A.F.I. Hdqrs. Marine Lines.
Y.M.C.A. Boxing Tournament, Final. Procter Branch, Byculla, 9.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of Indian gramaphone records. 7 p.m. Instrument music K. P. Soman Dilruba Sole)) P. M. Mungre (Mandaline Solo) 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"The Great Lover," all-talking drama, with a 3-part comedy. Daily 6.30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO.—"A Free Soul", 10-reel drama; also a Travelogue. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Saturday, 4 p.m.
Matinee on Sunday, 4 p.m.
Special show on Sunday, 10 a.m.

PATHE.—"To-day" featuring Conrad Nage. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON.—"A Connecticut Yankee". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR.—"Girls about Town". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS.—"Passion Flower" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—All-talking, picture "The Yellow Mask." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE.—"Alibaba & 40 Robbers". Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m.

WEST END — "Muflis-Ashak" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC.—"Sati Sone" or "Champraj Hado". Daily.

KRISHNA.—"Hoor-I-Hind". Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society (Bombay Branch) an illustrated lantern lecture will be delivered in the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, on "The Evolution of Architecture" by Prof. S. de Medgyaszay of the Royal Josef University, Budapest, to-day (Friday), at 6.15 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

PARSI ADER FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the R... Chestar Mandal a public gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad J.A. Bajan, Mr. B. S. Banaji, and Ervad S. S. Randalia will deliver short speeches on the Sanctity of Fire, and Mr. J. B. Vatcha will give Gujarati rendering from Thomas Moore's Lala Rhooke on Fire-Worshippers. Ervad F. A. Bode, will preside.

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association a public meeting of the tenants living in Bombay Improvement Trust Chawls, Supari Baug and the others living in Ward, will be held to protest against the proposed increased to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the open ground outside the above Buildings.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT: A Musical Entertainment will be given by Mr. Raja Iyengar and party of Mysore, on Thursday, May 12, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at Narco Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) under the auspices of the Mysore Association.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT MANDVI

Appeal To Amateur Singers

As already announced this Exhibition will be opened on the 18th inst. by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas KT. The Exhibition Committee propose to provide various entertainments for the visiting public on each day such as musical concerts, etc., and they appeal to amateur singers to help them in this connection.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, May 12.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.—A.P.

The Cawnpore Congress Committee denies any responsibility for letter box burning mischief.—A.P.

LATHI ARGUMENT BY AMBEDKAR'S MEN

Goondaism At Political Meeting

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Hooligans armed with lathis invaded the Walpakhady Municipal School Maidan, last night and created a disturbance when a meeting held under the auspices of the Nationalist Depressed Class Party had just concluded.

The meeting was held to support joint electorates and condemn the cowardly attacks made on three Bombay delegates by supporters of Dr. Ambedkar at the Ramptee Congress.

The proceedings of the meeting had just ended when about 50 or 60 persons armed with lathis arrived there, shouting at the top of

Mr. Moolji Laxman Mackwana, one of the victims of the hooligan attack at Malanpakhady.

their voices: "Dr. Ambedkar ki Jai." The audience, who belonged to the Nationalist Depressed Class Party retorted by shouting "Down with Ambedkar" and "Rajah-Munje Pact ki Jai."

This infuriated the goondas, who without warning set upon the unarmed audience—about 300 in number—and began to swing their lathies all around. Three persons including Mr. Khimji M. Rathod, a leader of the Depressed Classes, were badly injured as a result of the attack. Mr. Mulji Laxman, another man, was injured in the head and removed to hospital.

In the meantime, the police arrived on the scene and the hooligans took to their heels.

It appears that the real object of the goondas was to attack Mr. Deorukar, the well-known Nationalist worker, but he had gone by the time they arrived.

TO AID RICE CULTIVATORS.

Why Siam Abandoned Gold Standard.

LONDON, May 12.

Bangkok.—The decision to abandon the gold standard is not due to the necessity but has been taken in order to aid rice cultivators who are suffering from slump in price of trade in which they are mainly concerned with sterling countries.

It is pointed out that the percentage of cover in gold and gold exchange prchole issue was previously about 54 and will now be over 70.—Reuter's Special.

Tical Linked To Sterling

LONDON, May 12.

Bangkok.—Tical is off gold standard, and is linked to sterling at old rate of eleven Ticals to one pound.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"GRAVE ECONOMIC DISASTER".

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 12

"The world is menaced with grave economic disaster and all hope of avoiding it is a joint international action", declared Lord D'Abernon, banker and former British Ambassador at Berlin, speaking at a luncheon at the Anglo-German Club. He added:

"No single power can carry through the necessary measures. Common policy between great commercial nations of the world must be framed in a spirit of reasonableness and in full recognition of the fact that extreme individual claims are not on road to sound solution. Unless some agreement is reached which leads to the stability of price level of primary commodities. I see before the economic world nothing but disaster."

"G. O. C." Gets One Year's Hard Labour

SEQUEL TO MIDNIGHT RAID ON BHATWADI CHAWL

Light On Congress Postal And C. I. D. Systems

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Three young men arrested in the early hours of May 3 in a room in Bhatwadi in Girgaum were tried by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Thursday. The Magistrate convicted two of the accused and acquitted the third. One of the two persons convicted was said to be a "G. O. C." of Congress volunters.

Inspector Mohanlal Desai and Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. gave evidence in the case. The first witness produced a large number of documents seized by the police when they raided the room and explained how it was evident from those papers that the accused were conducting Congress activities in the city as well as helping in similar activities outside the city.

DETAILS.

Three persons alleged to be connected with Congress work in the city and one of them described as the G.O.C. of Congress Volunteers, were produced in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

The accused, who were arrested on the night of May 2 and 3 following a raid on a house in Bhatwadi Girgaum, were charged under Section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act, for being members of an unlawful association.

LYING ON A COT.

The prosecution story, as narrated by Mr. Mankar, police prosecutor, was that the Lamington Road police received information about a room on the top floor of Borah's Chawl in Bhatwadi, Girgaum, and consequently Inspector Bird raided the room on the night of May 3rd at 1-30 a.m.

When Inspector Bird knocked at the door of the room which was locked from inside, it was opened by the first accused, Mukundrao Balsekar, who is said to be the G.O.C.

The police entered the room and found the second accused in the adjoining room on the left. Going on the terrace the police found the third accused who was lying on a cot.

The police arrested the three of them and bade a thorough search of the room.

A sum of Rs. 945/2/ was found under the pillow of the third accused and seized by the police Another money purse was also found, which was claimed by accused as his property.

The police also seized a large number of documents including letters received by the G.O.C. from various places.

PAPERS SEIZED

Inspector Mohanlal Desai, of the C.I.D., giving evidence for the prosecution, produced a large number of papers seized by the police during the raid. He said he has examined the papers and explained at length how the different papers gave an idea of the work that was being done from the office.

"PECULIAR METHOD."

Among the papers were letters received by the G.O.C. from far off places like Allahabad, Katak, Shidhpur and other towns. The letters gave an idea of how Congress work was being done at those centres. Witness said that there was a peculiar method used by the accused and their associates to exchange letters from one place to another.

Producing a printed copy of the report of the A.I.C.C., witness said that it was the duty of Congress workers to supply detailed reports of their work from time to time to the A.I.C.C. The reports were first collected in Bombay and then forwarded to the Secretary who summarised them and published a report.

TRAINING OF MEN.

Another document produced by the witness gave an idea of the various departments of work and instructions to Congress workers.

It was stated in the course of that document how Congress volunteers were to be trained, how the masses were to be educated and how their sympathy was to be gained. The instructions also laid down when a Congress worker should get arrested and when he should avoid arrest.

A special department was to be maintained for collecting news, which was the Congress C.I.D.

Another letter spoke about the picketing of post office which took place on May 4 and yet, another which was addressed by the G.O.C. to a sympathiser appealed to the public to join in the Wadala raid on May 15 and to make it a success.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. in his evidence stated that he knew all the accused. The first of them was connected with the Hindustani Seva Dal. The second was associated with Mr. C. K. Narayanswami a Congress worker. The last one was a member of the Swadeshi League. The witness had kept a watch on the activities of the accused persons.

"G. O. C." ADMITS.

The first accused in his statement admitted that he was the "G. O. C." of Congress volunteers. He knew the second and the third accused who were his friends. They used to come to his room to see him. He did not want to say anything about the letters addressed to him which were seized by the police.

The second accused said that he had nothing to say about the charge against him. The third accused said that the purse and Rs. 35 found in it belonged to him. He had been to the room to see the first accused whoh was his friend.

CONVICTED.

The Magistrate convicted the first two accused while he acquitted the third for want of evidence against him. He sentenced the "G. O. C." to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months' further jail.

The second accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three months' further imprisonment.

University Of Bombay

SECOND AND THIRD M. B. B. S,

The results of the second and third M.B.B.S., Examinations, held in April last are as under:—

SECOND M.B., B.S.

PASS:

D. N. Abhyankar; S. D. Ambegaonker; B. S. Baswani; Indira Shridhar Chavan; G. V. Dandekar; R. D. Dave; S. M. Dave; F. D'Costa; N. H. Desai; S. B. Dhru; Y. N. Divanji; P. A. Doshi; Ferin Ratanshah Edibam; J. M. Falleiro; D. G. Fatterpeker; E. S. Fernandez; A. Gama-Rose; L. B. Joshi; C. Kailash; Haritchha Motilal Kapadia; Chapala Ramkrishna Karandikar; H. Khaja; Leelavati Landge; N. G. Lately; W. V. Laud; S. R. Limaye; A. M. Marques; K. N. Master; P. M. Mehta; V. S. Metgud; N. M. Mody; A. A. Moghul; A. Mohamed; A. A. K. Mohammad; I. A. Mohammad; R. Moraes; N. M. Nadkarni; B. G. Naik; K. J. Naik; M. H. Palnitkar; S. W. Palshikar; Anandibai Shankarrao Parab; Prabhavati Bhagvantrao Patkar; V. S. Purandere; P. V. Rele; S. P. Sen; A. S. Syed; V. K. Uplap and D. V. Vibhakar.

THIRD M.B., B.S.

Second Class

J. K. Adranvala; N. M. Banerji; M. M. Deshpande; J. A. Dhacka; K. S. Dharadhar; B. P. Divgi; V. V. Gharpure; A. W. Khan; Yamuna Kharashikar; W. S. Kothare; R. K. Modi; D. L. Patel; I. D. Patel; C. T. Thakar; J. R. Chico; Daisy Violet Gonsalvez; J. Mukerjee; M. C. Mukerji; H. K. Ambike; M. S. Deo; S. G. Deothali; S. K. Deshpande; S. N. Garde.

S. A. Datar; K. G. Patel; B. S. Prabhu; G. A. Rasal; C. L. Damania; Jerbanoo Jehangir Dodhi; D. G. Gokhale; K. H. Haradhvala; G. G. Patel; G. M. Patel; N. W. Singapurker; B. A. Wadia; M. N. Basrai; J. F. Bhajiwala; L. R. Changule; M. Colaco; B. A. Daruvala; V. G. Deshpande; J. P. Doshi; G. V. Ghate; P. M. H. Hoodbhoy; C. C. Jambusaria; S. R. Joshi; W. T. Rale; F. N. Kapadia; R. H. Karmarkar; S. N. Katrak; T. D. Kavina; A. J. Menezes; V. R. Mirajkar; P. Nawalkishore; M. A. Pai; A. B. Paralker; M. N. Parandekar; G. D. Patadia; P. Raghavan; V. G. Rangnekar; M. B. Raut; C. A. Rodrigues; G. Rohatgi; G. K. Shah; R. A. Syed; V. D. Telang T. H. Tulpule.

Passed in Group A:—Nos. 15; 26; 27; 68; 90; 102; 112.

Passed in Group B:—Nos. 6; 7; 43; 59; 74; 82; 146; 157; 179.

Passed in Group A and 2 subjects of Group B:—Nos. 11; 25; 30; 39; 49; 54; 71; 75.

Passed in Group B and 2 subjects of Group A:—Nos. 8; 12; 32; 47; 48.

Passed in all subjects except Ophtalmology:—No. 163.

The result of candidate No. 139 is reserved.

SERVANT ASSAULTED

Master's Suspicion And Its Sequel

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Suspecting that his servant was on intimate terms with his wife, Bhagiratha Ramkuvar, a pan shop-keeper, is alleged to have tied Vishweshwar, a servant living in the house of his employer, to a bedstead. Later on it is alleged, two friends of the shop-keeper came there and assaulted the servant and one of them cut off his nose and upper lip. Mahavirsingh, who is alleged to have been responsible for the cutting of the nose, has absconded. Bhagiratha and Makru were arrested by Sergeant Glendening of the Princess Street Police Station.

Vishweshwar was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

Jumped From Third Floor

BOMBAY, Thursday.

C. Lobo, a waiter in the Greens Hotel, early this morning jumped from the third floor of Athai Building at Cavel Street. He was found lying in a lane by some members of a club in that locality.

It is reported that the injured man, who was later on admitted at the G. T. Hospital, in a statement, said that he jumped while he was under the influence of a dream.

Bombay Plunged In Darkness

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The city of Bombay was plunged in darkness for about ten minutes to-night when lights went off at 8-30 owing to the failure of electric current at Dharavi station.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

A warm send off was accorded to the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharani of Travancore who sailed for Europe by S.S. "Victoria" on Thursday.

The object of the Nawab's visit to Europe is to get expert medical treatment for rheumatism. His Highness is going straight to Freiburgh-in-Breisgau, Germany where special deep X-ray treatment will be available. After getting treatment for a few weeks, the Nawab returns to India, in July next. Mr. Salamuddin, Chief Justice of Bhopal and Major Rehman, physician accompanied the Nawab on the sojourn.

The Maharani of Travancore has proceeded to Europe on a holiday trip. The Maharani was accompanied by the heir-apparent, the brother of the Maharaja of Travancore and the first princess.

Among those who sailed by the same boat were Raja of Nargund Mr. Ilmuddin, Assistant Collector, Bombay (Customs) and Dr. and Mrs. Hameed of the Okasa Company Limited.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The "Chronicle").

T.T. ON LONDON.
New York, May 12.

Previous closing	3.67-1/2
To-day's closing	3.67-5/8

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, May 12.

Previous closing	3.67-3/8
To-day's opening	3.67-3/8
To-day's closing	3.67-3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
New York, May 12.

Previous closing rate	5.92
To-day's opening rate	5.95
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	5.86
Difference	—.06

Breach Expectation:—

A/M	Rs. 171
July/Aug.	Rs. 173

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
Liverpool, May 12.

Previous closing rate	4.28
To-day's opening rate	4.28
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	4.31
Difference	plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, May 12.

Silver ready	17-3/8
	plus 5 annas
Silver forward	17-1/2
	plus 5 annas.

Market: India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, May 12.

Silver ready	56	6	0
Silver Vaisnakh	56	8	0
Silver Jaith	56	12	0
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CAN MODERNS BE HAPPILY MARRIED?
Sappho, Salome, Madame Pompadour were but amateurs compared with Eve Warner, the society wife, who lived for clothes and good times. Her husband went 'broke' in the Wall Street crash and then.....
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TWICKENHAM STUDIOS PRESENT THE
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STARRING:
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RICHARD COOPER
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

POSTERS POSTED

A large number of posters announcing the Congress programme was found pasted this morning on the telegraph posts from Church Gate to Marine lines, and the police took more than a couple of hours to have the same removed.

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LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A COMPLETE COURSE OF LESSONS IN LOVE!
with Adolphe MENJOU Irene DUNNE
in the grand romance
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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1932

FINANCE UNDER SWARAJ: II

Reviewing yesterday the financial prospects of the Swaraj Government, we stated that the Government would most certainly be confronted with a huge problem for the simple reason that, on the one hand they will have to cut down or abolish several sources of revenue which the people now condemn and on the other rapid national progress and the new representative institutions will involve much additional expenditure. The Government will undoubtedly make every effort to enforce economy to the utmost. But it is more than probable that, despite all these attempts, the present revenue, minus some of the items that must be cut down, will not suffice for the growing needs of the country; and means must be devised to increase the national revenue. That revenue may be increased either by making the present sources yield more or by tapping fresh sources.

PERCY'S OMISSION.

The Percy Committee, superficially discussing this very question of increasing national revenue, has "deliberately left out of account the question whether or to what extent it would be possible to increase the yield of existing taxes.' Probably the Committee felt that the existing taxes were already very high and could not be raised higher without serious opposition. There is no doubt that many of the existing taxes press far too heavily on the poor people and any attempt to increase their burden is not feasible. But it should be possible so to adjust the scale of taxation as to relieve the poorest, to increase the incidence on those who can bear it with the least inconvenience, and yet to bring to the State an appreciable increase of revenue. Thus small landowners may be given some relief and the "large stake holders" may conveniently contribute more to the State in the administration of which they so loudly clamour for more than their due share.

INCOME TAX & CUSTOMS.

Similarly, Income Tax may be safely made more progressive and productive than it is now; that is higher incomes can be made to pay as and when is quite necessary, a progressively higher percentage is contribution to the State. Customs duties also can be so dealt with, commodities used chiefly by the poor being left out and articles of luxury subjected to increasingly heavy duties. Since the object in taxing unharmful luxuries is far more to increase revenue than to discourage the use of such luxuries, the increase in duties may stop at the stage when the process of diminishing returns begins to operate.

NEW SOURCES.

As regards fresh sources of revenue, the Federal Finance Committee suggests a number of them, such as Excise duties on tobacco and matches, commercial stamps, the Corporation Tax, succession duties, and taxation of Agricultural Incomes. But after discussing the difficulties of levying all these duties the Committee very diffidently observes:

> In this field the results of our survey are not encouraging. We have found that such provincial taxes as appear to be within the sphere of practical politics in the immediate future cannot be relied on to yield any substantial early additions to provincial revenues.....The opposition to certain forms of taxation or the difficulty of their imposition is still so great that they are not likely to be adopted soon enough to influence the financial situation at the time when the Federation comes into being. In the Federal sphere the excise on matches is the only tax which we feel justified in taking into account as an immediate reinforcement of federal revenues.

GREATER CONFIDENCE.

It is always difficult to levy new taxes, especially in a poor country like India. But under Swaraj opposition to taxation may be less than it is now, for then the incidence of taxation will be more equitably distributed and the people will have more confidence that the taxes are necessary for progress and that every pie of the money will be used in their interests. There may thus be much less opposition to taxes like those on tobacco, matches and on higher agricultural incomes than the Federal Finance Committee anticipates. But the Committee is right in believing that it will be some time before the people will be reconciled to additional taxation. The mentality induced in the public by the present system of government cannot be changed so suddenly.

Ceylon Also In Travail

Since the Donoughmore constitution was inflicted on Ceylon the differences between the reserved and the transferred halves of the Government have been growing and matters have now reached a critical stage. The Governor is constantly overriding the wishes of the Council of State and there is open conflict between the Ministers and the permanent officials. In fact the Council is treated merely as a glorified debating society. The "Ceylon Independent" writes that the Executive Committee of Home Affairs has now tried to put the Financial Secretary in his place by addressing an open protest to the Governor. The Financial Secretary has been interfering with the Ministers and openly defying them, perhaps with the tacit consent of the Governor, because, under the constitution, immense powers have been placed in the hands of the bureaucrats and the Ministers are powerless to do anything. The Governor has been certifying one measure after another against the united wishes of the Council of State, and the Legislature has been powerless against these combined forces of reaction. That is, because, as the same paper writes the politicians are "unwilling to make the slightest sacrifice or do anything more practical than talk."

COMPLETE REFORM NEEDED

Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister in answer to a question in the Commons said that the Governor in every case would use his reserve powers and would act after consultation with the Secretary of State. In other words it means that the Governor has the fullest backing of the Secretary of State in everything he does to browbeat the Council of State and the Ministers. In these circumstances we wonder what the Governor will say or do in reply to the protest of the Committee of Home Affairs. At the most he can tell that body that, since Ceylon has accepted the new constitution, it must also accept the Governor's veto. What is the alternative before the Committee? The "Ceylon Independent" says that the Committee will very soon be confronted with the old dilemma that they must either put up with the humiliations heaped upon them by the constitution and the officers of State as part of the accepted order of things or they must take drastic measures to put an end to the one or the other. In other words they must seek an immediate and complete reform of the constitution. "They must not only insist on full self-government but refuse to accept anything less." When the new Ceylon constitution was discussed publicly, there was a large body of hostile public opinion in the Island, but the then Governor induced the legislature to accept it, with the result we now see. They now find themselves fooled.

FULL RESPONSIBILITY

Indian Liberals ought to take the lesson of Ceylon to their hearts. They have worked diarchy in India for all they were worth and with the same dismal results as in Ceylon. There is no half-way house between autocracy and full responsibility. The misfortune of Ceylon is that the Liberals there, like our own Liberals, are too fond of making speeches, which mean nothing in practice. Those who want to compromise with the Tories in regard to the Indian constitution are again betraying their country, as they did a decade ago. Even now there is a growing reaction against the Council of State and one of the important towns, Jaffna, celebrated the first anniversary of its decision to abstain from entering the State Council under the present constitution, when it was unanimously resolved to continue the boycott until full responsible government is vouchsafed to Ceylon. The Government came in for a good share of the blame for letting loose a spate of certification, as one of the speakers said, but what about the Ministers who appear to have such thick skins? Can they not resign in a body, instead of sticking to their posts like limpets, making ineffectual paper protests every now and then, which have as little effect on the Governor as on the Secretary of State? Like the Indian Liberals they are overstaying their welcome. They are unwanted both by the Government and the people and the only alternative before them is to resign in a body and vindicate their self-respect.

THOMAS'S FOLLY.

Mr. Thomas has badly handled the Free State affair by his foolish statement in the Commons. His threat to have nothing further to do with Southern Ireland will merely stiffen the attitude of Mr. de Valera and still further strain the relations between the two countries. It is stated that there is a probability that the Free State Senate may reject the Oath Bill, and no doubt Mr. de Valera is prepared for such a contingency. Mr. Thomas is a Labour-Imperialist, and there is little difference between him and any of the Tories. The British Government will have to reconcile themselves to such a situation, if not now, at least in the future. Only a couple of years ago there was a strong movement in South Africa for the declaration of Independence, and a similar movement is smouldering in Canada too. Some years back there was a serious talk of Canada joining hands with the United States and thus forming the most powerful Republic in the world. It is foolish to expect the Dominions to agree to be perpetually led by the politicians at Westminster, as forces of evolution are working everywhere.

MILL-OWNERS BUY FOREIGN

According to estimates this year the Bombay Mills are likely to import 600,000 bales of American cotton, and perhaps some more varieties from other foreign countries. To that extent Indian cotton will be replaced, and to that extent the prices will be depressed still further. The position of the agriculturists in India is none too hopeful owing to commodity prices reaching new levels. And yet as a direct result of this huge importation of foreign cotton, the prices of Indian cotton are likely to sag still further. Is it proper for the millowners to do this? A belief is held by a large body of Indians that there is nothing in common between Indian mill-owners and the cultivators, and that their interests are directly at variance with each other. At such times as these, Indian mill-owners should have done their very best to encourage home-grown commodity, and eschew the foreign article. They might, with advantage, take a leaf from Great Britain and follow the patriotic campaign carried on there. Can cotton goods made with foreign cotton be called Swadeshi? That is a conundrum we leave our Indian Nationalists to solve.

WARNING TO INDIAN "DELEGATES" FOR OTTAWA

Dangers Of Committing Their Country To Imperial Preference

(BY M. C. MUNSHI.)

*III

The Fiscal Commission noted the unanimity with which the Indian witnesses opposed the principles of Imperial Preference. The Majority Report tried to answer the apprehensions of their Indian witnesses, who feared (1) that the preference might diminish protection: (2) that the burden on the consumer would be unbearable and (3) that India's fiscal autonomy would be jeopardised.

UNABLE TO CONVINCE

The Report, on the whole, is unable to establish that the fears on the economic side are groundless. It does not therefore, advocate any general acceptance of the principle of preference as we shall presently see. On the third ground, the political aspect of a fiscal convention, the observations of the Report are interesting in view of the development of protectionist policy, especially during the last few years. The Report says: "Many regard Imperial Preference as meaning a unified tariff policy for the whole of the Empire, dictated, if not by the mother country, at least by the binding resolutions passed at the periodical Imperial Conferences. This is a complete misunderstanding of the real principles of Imperial Preference." It would take us far beyond the present theme to go into details.

AN OBSESSION

One may, however, be permitted to ask what conclusion is to be drawn from the policy styled 'economic co-operation for the progress of the British Commonwealth of Nations,' which is fast developing in importance since the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930. One may only wonder, to adduce only one instance, whether there is not some moral binding lurking in the decision of the Labour Government, in pledging themselves to the continuance of the preferential system for at least three years. Was such a policy not an obsession in the minds of the Dominion delegates at Imperial Conferences? The deliberations at these Conferences should give some comfort to the Indian witnesses before the Fiscal Commission. They now know that after all they were not so poor in their understanding.

LIMITATIONS TO INTERFERENCE

We may also notice the now famous recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on clause 33 of the Government of India Bill in the light of the experience of recent years. They say: 'In the opinion of the Committee therefore the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and the Indian Legislature are in agreement' and they think that this intervention when it does take place, should be limited to safeguard the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangement within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government are a party'."

WHAT THEY SHOULD REMEMBER

One would like to make a present of this finely worded recommendation to those who are to discuss financial safeguards with regard to India's future constitution. Even the fiscal Commission Report is constrained to say: "The convention which the Secretary of State (in the despatch of June 30th, 1921) has undertaken to establish, gives, it is true, no assurance that a policy forwarded by the Indian Legislature will necessarily be followed."

FISCAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Leaving politics aside we come to the recommendations regarding Imperial Preference of the Fiscal Commission which may be summarised as follows—

(1) Decision must rest with the legislature.
(2) No preference must in any way deminish the protection required by the Indian Industries.
(3) The preference should not involve any appreciable loss to India after taking into account the gain which India derives from the preference granted to her, after inquiry by the Tariff Board.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

What then should be India's stand at Ottawa in view of the above observation? It must firstly be noted that the value of preference granted to Great Britain by the Dominions—Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—may be considerable. It is not possible, however to give any precise figure for the value of preference which India gives to Empire products, import figures are not classified in such a way as would correspond to the Tariff items; but it is clear that this figure will be very small. Until very recently the preference was granted only in the case of imports of Iron and Steel and the period after the Cotton Duties Act of 1930 has been abnormal.

Again though there has been no bargaining, the recent drastic changes in the British Tariff have made for a considerable extension of preference to the Empire products entering the Mother Country.

NO ALTERNATIVE

We leave aside the political considerations, regarding which there is so much uncertainty. The attitude that India has to adopt should, however, be abundantly clear. The economic position of India still justifies the remarks of the Fiscal Commission that India cannot afford to adopt a general policy of preference looking to the interests of the consumers. Secondly even in the cases where preference is already granted the continuance of the policy cannot be vouchsafed for, in view of the limited period for which protection is granted to steel and cotton textiles.

POLICY WHICH FAILED

There has again been an insistent demand for a thorough scrutiny of the policy of discriminating protection, for even a former Chairman of the Tariff Board has opined that the policy of Discriminating Protection as it is actually practised is not achieving its aim. One other reason too may be added, that there is an urgent need for a wholesale overhauling of the import schedule of the Indian Tariff. It has grown unwieldy and is unsuited to the Protectionist policy adopted since 1924. An expert enquiry was already suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1926.

Finally no committment can be made on India's behalf till even the small recommendation of the Fiscal Commission for an enquiry by the Tariff Board into the question of preference has been put into effect.

* Previous articles appeared on the 5th and 12th instant.

Notes of the Day

Bon Voyage.

One can quite understand the surprise in the U. P. civilian circles at the "unauthorised and premature" publication of the memorial which the U. P. Indian Civil Service Association proposed to submit to the Secretary of State for India suggesting the immediate stoppage of recruitment to the Service both in England and India and proposing to "buy out" the present members on terms which would compensate them adequately for the loss of career. The memorial was probably meant to be published after it had secretly secured sympathetic action by the obliging Secretary of State. But we do not see why there need be any wholesale buying out process. Every member of the Service is free to resign at any time he likes on such terms as he has already agreed to. Probably the U. P. Civil Servants expect better terms when bought out wholesale. It would be cruel to detain the Civil Servants anxious to proceed Home. We shall wish them a "bon voyage", unless they prefer staying here longer as real servants of the people.

Wanted Examplary Non-Violence.

Destruction of postal letters and of foreign cloth and toddy palm trees without their owner's consent and such other destructive and violent acts are, we fear, becoming too frequent. We cannot believe that Congress workers authorise any such acts prejudicial to the basic principles of Satyagraha, truth and non-violence. On the contrary we believe that the jailing of the very leaders who have steadfastly insisted on perfect non-violence has let loose some uncontrolable forces of violence. It seems possible that some non-Congressmen, who think more of resistance than of non-violence and who may be anxious to show that they too are capable of some resistance, indulge in some of the actions mentioned above.

An Urgent Duty.

And it is a pity that most of the Congress leaders who prize non-violence above everything else and who are capable of influencing even non-Congressmen, uninitiated in the essentials of Satyagraha, are not free to preach the supreme importance of non-violence at every stage. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande has done well to point out in a public statement the great harm done to the Congress cause by every act of violence, by whomsoever done. In the present circumstances it is the duty of every Indian to do his utmost in emulating the example of Congressmen in combating violence in every shape and in every form.

A Battle Royal.

A battle royal is being waged in Madras, in the dog days of May, between the "Hindu" and "Justice" protagonists of two different political creeds, though there is some common meeting ground between them somewhere. The 'Hindu" was rather upset at the speeches at the Trichinopoly Conferences and complained that there was no "progressive re-orientation of policy," whatever that may mean, and that they had shown opposition to the Congress policy. "Justice," with some justice, asks what the "Hindu" has done all these days to support the Congress and continues: "Beyond humbugging and hoodwinking the public that it is an ardent supporter of the Congress, and thriving on that, has this paper done anything to push forward the cause of the Congress? Has it the courage to voice forth its convictions, if any, boldly and without hesitancy? Financial opportunism counts more than straightforward political dealing." Without wishing to take sides in this quarrel, we must say that there is a great deal of truth in the indictment made by "Justice." The "Hindu" has been responsible for much of the political obscurantism which thrives in Madras.

FIRE AT CAWNPORE

Rs. 45000, Damage To Medical Stores

CAWNPORE, May 12.

A fire broke out last night in the principal medical and optician stores owned by Dr. Jawaharlal.

The fire brigade promptly arrived and extinguished the fire. The damage to the stores is estimated at Rs. 45,000.

The adjoining shops containing goods worth several lakhs were not affected.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

His Majesty the King held his first Court at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. Unfortunately, Mr. Sadanand was in Bombay and was unable to attend. But we understand he was there in the spirit.

* * *

There is no truth in the rumour that the "Free Press" office has been ordered three weeks' mourning by the Editor-in-Chief for the death of the French President. They were already in such deep mourning, they couldn't mourn any more if they tried.

* * *

The rumour arose, we understand, out of the almost informal performance of a sort of Shradh ceremony which the Special Commissioner of the "F. P." felt irresistibly compelled to perform on the occasion of the sad demise of the Head of a Foreign State.

* * *

"Jimmy" Thomas's statement on the Irish Oath Bill is regarded as "an untimely threat" by one section of opinion in England. Poor fellow! He meant it to be timely—just in time to frighten the Senate into rejecting the Bill.

* * *

But no English politician ever yet understood the Irish—unless it was Lloyd George, and he's a Welshman. If anything is likely to make an Irishman do what you don't want him to do, it's a threat.

* * *

However, the threat itself is not very terrible. "Mr. Thomas's statement", says Reuter, "means that if the Oath Bill is passed, the Free State, after November 15, will find itself on the same footing as a foreign country regarding treatment under British tariff laws." That happens to be just what Ireland is trying to make Britain understand—that she's a foreign country.

* * *

"Clearing Simla of Undesirables" "Shopkeepers Warned".

—"Times of India."

If only the job could be done thoroughly! A good clean sweep of the "shopkeepers" and their agents!

* * *

A lively competition for public notice is now going on among the Collectors of the Gujerat districts 'in re' the thrilling topic of rewards for "loyalty". The Collector of Kaira, one Bhadrapur,—we hope that won't be considered offensive—has now leapt onto the stage to explain, at great length, that it has been "our constant endeavour to reward all who have in any way suffered owing to their having to side with Government."

* * *

This expression "having to side with Government" is a bit intriguing. Don't they do it voluntarily?

* * *

It is gratifying to learn that in this District also the Patels have been well-rewarded by Government. Some have had cash allowances for life and others have had their lands made "revenue free." Well now, isn't it worth while being a "loyal" Patel in these days? Who said "loyalty" is its own reward?

* * *

Other "loyalists" have been rewarded with "afridnamas" and licences for arms with which to protect themselves against the non-violent Congressmen and a leader of the "Dharala" community, who "succeeded in keeping his clansmen at a safe distance from the storm raised by the Congress, has been given 50 acres of land."

* * *

What the clansmen got is not mentioned. But, probably, no more than what the leader gave them to make sure of the "safe distance."

* * *

Some people got "police protection" by way of reward and others said "No thank-you, we've had some." Altogether we feel that Mr. Bhadrapur leads the field up to now for "constant endeavour" in rewarding loyalty and we hope he'll soon get his own C. I. E. or whatever it may be—perhaps a real knighthood!

* * *

The "New Statesman and Nation" says the freedom of the Indian Press is completely abolished by the decision in the "I.D.M." security case. Not quite. We can still abuse one another.

* * *

"It is rightly presumed that it is natural and proper that Lord Willingdon should wish to see Sir John Anderson, and Sir John Anderson to see Lord Willingdon." Thus the writer of "Political Notes" in "The Statesman."

* * *

We quite agree. And we presume further that, after taking a good look at one another, one of them will remark, like the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, "It's a long while between drinks," and thus strike a "political note" of the first importance.

DOPE FOR FREE PRESS READERS

Sadanand Pleads For Faith In British Statesmanship

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

As an example of confused thinking and muddle-headed reasoning based on scrappy, superficial knowledge and an infantile incapacity to appreciate the implications of the political developments taking place before our eyes, the screed published this morning by the "Free Press" Special Commissioner under the Caption "The Choice Before Britain," would be hard to beat.

Incidentally it involves a complete abandonment of the Nationalist standpoint in this country, which the "Free and Fearless" Free Press Journal has claimed to champion since it came into existence. Mr. Sadanand—one really can't be bothered to keep on describing him by the wordy title he assumes for the purposes of these "stunts" endeavours to perform a complete somersault. But it is a clumsy, elephantine performance and he has fallen on his head.

TRUST IN BRITAIN.

Mr. Sadanand spent a few months in London last year at the Round Table Conference, picking up scraps of gossip here and there and eagerly studying with profound incomprehension the intricacies of British politics and the characters and personalities of British statesmen. He now holds forth as an "authority" on these subjects. He knows all about the purport and signification of their comings and goings and general activities. He even boldly enters through the portals of the Royal Palace and tells us what sort of a man is the King. And the upshot of it all is that we have to put our trust in British statesmanship. The "Indian Will to be free" and the "British Will to save England from disaster" will combine in bringing Swaraj to the harassed Indian people!

SAVIOURS.

"To-day," says this new political Daniel come to judgment, "British politics is dominated by men who whatever their other failings are lofty and wholly selfless high-minded public men." Their "other failings," I presume, are a complete incapacity to translate these noble principles into action. So far as the Cabinet is concerned, the "towering personalities" are Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin. They are trying to be the saviours of India. How they are going to save India is not quite clear but the King behind them and as Mr. Sadanand says, "it speaks volumes to their credit the high traditions of British public life, that through England's hour of crisis the King, Mr. Donald and Mr. Baldwin are putting all their weight for what they consider to be in the best interests of England."

It is very gratifying to hear this, but what does India come in? Mr. Sadanand tries to explain but how he arrives at his conclusion that India can depend on Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin to pull us out of the mire of Ordinance rule and rescue us from the prospect of indefinite postponement of Swaraj is more than I can say. I will leave it to my readers to solve this conundrum themselves, if they can!

WHAT THE KING DID.

However let us first enumerate the forces at work and the operative factors in this mysterious affair. In the first place the King,—I should not have cared to drag in the sacred personality of the Sovereign myself, but as Mr. Sadanand, who is on intimate terms with backstairs gossipers has done so, I have no alternative. We are told that,

"the King took too keen an interest in the progress of the Conference. Nor would it be right to disguise that the extremely reactionary counsels of suppression of the Congress, mobilisation of the minorities and the grant of Provincial Autonomy found favour with His Majesty. In the very brief audience which His Majesty granted to Mahatmaji and to Pandit Malaviya, His Majesty put it to these two national leaders: 'You must put down the violence movement. You must abandon completely the doctrine of Civil Disobedience. These two are the vital conditions precedent to any hearty and real co-operation between England and India.'"

So the Reactionaries triumphed.

"UNDERSTANDING" MAC!

Next we are told, Mr. MacDonald is "the most understanding of men so far as India is concerned and "he knows that a self-governing India would be a real friend of India." Yet Mr. MacDonald has been responsible as Premier for two periods of repression of the utmost severity, one of which has not yet ended and is still flourishing under his Premiership. We are not provided with any similar illuminating estimate of Mr. Baldwin's sympathy for India. But he is one of the "big men" and a member of the "towering" triumvirate who dominate the Cabinet.

HOARE'S TRIUMPH.

To what extent they "dominate" the Cabinet you can appreciate from Mr. Sadanand's description of what occurred when there was a proposal summarily to wind up the Conference, pronounce a communal award and rush a Provincial Autonomy Bill through the Commons. "Sir Samuel Hoare threatened to resign" if he did not get his way and so did Mr. MacDonald. And what was the result. A compromise.

"The compromise was that the Premier shall reaffirm the declaration of the 19th January and the necessary Committees shall be appointed forthwith. In return, the Secretary of State for India shall have the fullest freedom in the maintenance of law and order in India."

So Sir Samuel Hoare triumphed. He won the first round and Mr. MacDonald who is so understanding of India, gave him a free hand which was passed on to Lord Willingdon and six months' severe and rigid repression is the result.

WILL THEY SWALLOW IT?

It is on the strength of this and nothing else, as far as I can gather—though I hope I am not doing this intelligent Special Commissioner an injustice,—that we are asked to bank our hopes for the future on British statesmanship, on the selfless idealism of the two Big Men in the Cabinet and to put out of our minds the idea that the Churchills, the Burnhams, the Peels and the Die-Hard Press do or can exercise any influence on the policy of the British Government. Take no notice of hysterical and pessimistic forecasts, says Mr. Sadanand. 'These are the workings of an excitable, imaginative and suspicious mind, weighed down by an inferiority complex." And "they have little foundation in realities."

This is not the babbling of a lunatic. It is the deliberate and, I presume, considered view of the Editor of the "Free Press Journal" which he is deluded enough to think his readers will swallow at one big gulp.

WHAT ARE THE REALITIES.

What are the realities? They are exactly in accordance with the forecasts which Mr. Sadanand, in his ignorance and presumption, calls the workings of an imaginative mind. The influence of the people who, he says, have no influence has been strong enough to carry through their plan of pronouncing a communal award and passing a bill through the Commons for Provincial Autonomy, and their man in the Cabinet, Sir Samuel Hoare has thus won both ways. He got his free hand for the maintenance of law and order, he has got the Cabinet to agree to his Provincial Autonomy scheme and, as the Die-Hards anticipated, the communal award is to be made by the Government. The Big Men, the Dominating Men, the Towering Personalities have weakly yielded. The "high traditions" have gone phut!

MISCHIEVOUS BUNKUM.

Ever since the present Government came into power the Die-Hards and Reactionaries have worked steadily for this reversion to the recommendations of the Simon Commission Report as the initial instalment of constitutional reform. And reversion to the Simon Report is exactly what has taken place. The dyarchy which is to be introduced in the Centre is a mere make-believe of responsibility. The autocracy of the Central Government will not be whittled down one jot. The Federal Constitution scheme is to be shelved and the Reactionaries will see that it is not taken down again from the shelf if they can help it.

All this tearful sentiment about relying on the high traditions of British statesmen, the "understanding" of Mr. MacDonald and the bigness of Mr. Baldwin is sheer bunkum, which I should call hysterical, if it were not that I suspect that, like everything else that appears in the "Free Press Journal," it has a sinister motive behind it. It is obvious that in certain quarters the "hookum" has gone forth to prepare the Indian mind for the reception of a "Generous Gesture" in fulfilment of the high traditions of British statesmanship. The generous gesture, if the Indian people are foolish enough to fall for it, will turn out to be a pig in a poke.

SHAME!

I think it necessary to utter this warning, though I can hardly believe that any Nationalists, of whatever hue, will be such simpletons as to be drugged by the dope ladled out by the "Free Press Journal." As for the forecasts which have been published in these columns, time will show, and very soon, whether they represent realities or not. But, however, that may be, the shame that lies on a journal which professes to stand for Indian nationalism and Congress ideals and at this critical juncture, seeks to disguise the plans that are on foot to deprive India of her inherent rights and asks her to trust in men who have betrayed their promises to the Indian people, is too nauseous for words adequately to describe.

Madras.—Raghava Puduval and eleven others arrested during a police raid on the Mambalam Congress Camp on 15th April were sentenced to-day by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each, in default to six weeks' further imprisonment under Section 143 I. P. C.—A. I.

A GREAT IRANIAN SCHOLAR.

Professor Dr. Arthur Christensen is among the most eminent Iranian Scholars of to-day. He has in his last visit to Persia delivered lectures and contributed articles to the "Armaghan" in Persian on the Sassanian Empire which evoked wide-spread enthusiasm. He is now revising his history of the Sassanian Iran Empire in French. About a month ago there were received in Bombay a few copies of his monumental work on the Avasta and Pahalvi manuscripts preserved in the Copenhagen library, a book which is priced at Rs. 200/.

This Danish scholar is a prolific contributor to the research literature on Ifiran in hi native Danish and in French and in English and being a first-class Arabic Scholar has laid his finger on very important passages relating to the social customs of the Parsis in Arabic histories which are found in no Persian books and which are caviare to the general Parsis.

His appreciation of Sassanian Persia which endured for full 400 years is so high that the younger Persians, a very sensitive race, have applauded Dr. Christensen's investigations which include the critical study of some of the hitherto unknown dialects of Northern Persia and a masterly edition and translation of Umarkhayyam.

MAN OF WAR AS APOSTLE OF PEACE

(Continued from page 1.)

in their provinces. There was a time when Muslims did not want separate electorates. But four years of misrepresentation and press propaganda by the Hindus had broken the confidence of the Muslims. That confidence could be re-established. Five or ten years in nations life, he remarked, was not much and they could go on with separate electorates for some time.

"I am saying this frankly. Some people may call me a toady or a British Agent. But that is not so. My poor pension of Rs. 2,000 a year, I have not drawn for 13 years. Some day I hope it will come to me. With the new responsibility that I have taken in my old age, some money may come to me."

"I am not popular with the Muslims because I do not go on quarreling with the Hindus. If I brandish my sword and rush at the Hindus crying "Allaho-Akbar," money will come to me. But I don't want to do it. I am very honest about the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question, but I believe that the Congress programme is wrong" said the Maulana.

FINDS CHANGE OF HEART

The Maulana concluded by remarking that there was a genuine and wonderful change of heart especially among the non-official Europeans.

After the speech, the Chairman invited the members of the League to ask questions to the Maulana.

One of the members asked what the League was going to do in regard to the question of Ordinances. The League had protested against the Ordinances, but nothing more had been done.

Mr. Mody replied that the luncheon was held to listen to the Maulana. The above question could be asked on another occasion, and the Secretary might possibly reply to it.

RELIGION ABOVE COUNTRY.

Another member asked Mr. Shaukat Ali: Do you really consider your religion to come before your country?

Maulana: Yes, God comes before everything else. If you are not a good follower of your own faith you cannot be a good son of your country.

Mr. M. I. David asked if the Maulana was in favour of the suggestion that the minority question should be settled by the Premiers of the various Dominions in the British Empire to which the Maulana said: No, No. We Hindus and Muslims should settle the question between ourselves.

Mr. Tairsee in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker observed that the Maulana had always been a hitter both in cricket and in politics. He might be out of the crease and all the wickets might fall, but the Maulana was always not out. He hoped the Maulana would prove a sportsman just as he was a hitter and use his weight and influence to settle the Hindu-Muslim question.

"I want one man of honour from other side to come forward," said Maulana Shaukat Ali.

"I am ready to help," said Mr. Tairsee.

"Come along" was the Maulana's invitation.

At this stage Mr. Mody, the Chairman, intervened and said the meeting had now to come a close and he left it to Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Tairsee to settle the Hindu-Muslim problem.

BOMBAY CABINET

TWO RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

REORGANISATION IN JULY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that the Governor of Bombay has finally accepted the resignations tendered by two members of his Cabinet with a view to giving effect to the Government plan to reduce the strength of the Cabinet from seven members to four.

Sir Govind Pradhan, the Finance Member, and Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Education Minister, are the two members whose resignations have been accepted and they will relinquish their office sometime in July next.

It will be remembered that soon after the announcement was made in the Bombay Council by the Governor of Bombay regarding the reduction of the size of the Cabinet, all the seven members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations, leaving it to the discretion of the Governor to retain in office whomsoever he wanted. The final choice has now been made.

The new arrangement will come into force when formal sanction is obtained from the India Office.

REDUCED CABINET.

Unless some new development occurs Sir Govind Pradhan and Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed will vacate offices some time in July next.

The reduced Cabinet will be composed of:—

Mr. Hudson, who will manage two portfolios: Home and Revenue.

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah will be the Finance Member and will also manage part of the Revenue Department's work.

Sir Rustom Vakil and Mr. Kambli will be the two Ministers.

Mr. G.A. Thomas, the Home Member will be out of the Cabinet for some time till he completes his work in connection with the Reorganisation Committee of which he is the Chairman. After the work of the Committee is over he will relieve Mr. Hudson who will go on leave preparatory to his retirement.

FREE AMBULANCE SERVICE FOR GHATKOPAR

Municipal Board Grants Rs. 600 As Aid.

(From A. Correspondent.)

The Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality at its meeting of the General Board held on 24-4-32 passed the following resolution giving free Ambulance Service to the residents of Ghatkopar, and it is awaiting the sanction of the Government. No sooner the necessary sanction from the Government is received, the public will be informed accordingly and the service will be open to the public of Ghatkopar.

The General Board Resolution, No. 25 dated 24th April 1932 passed in this connection is as under:—

"Resolved that a sum of Rs. 600 as grant-in-aid is hereby sanctioned to be paid to the "Swastik League" as a remuneration for the Ambulance Service which they undertake to render free of charge to the public of Ghatkopar as stated in the conditions read before and approved of by the General Board to-day, and necessary re-appropriation be made in the Budget for this year.

"Resolved further that this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner, Central Division, for necessary sanction with an explanatory letter from the President.

"Resolved further that the Sub-Committee consisting of the following members be appointed to take necessary steps in the matter:—

Mr. Jamnadas Meghji (Chairman), Mr. M. A. Joshi, Mr. Velji Shivji and Mrs. S. V. Bagwe (members).

LABOUR REPUDIATES OTTAWA DELEGATION PERSONNEL 'IN TOTO'

Leaders Urge Workers' Right To Representation

APPEAL TO GOVT. TO WITHDRAW ORDINANCES AND TRY CONCILIATION

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. V. V. Giri, President and General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation on the Ordinances and Ottawa Conference:—

At the last meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in Bombay two months ago, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting in unequivocal terms against the Ordinance Regime that has been inaugurated since the beginning of the year and pointing out that Labour in India regarded the ordinances as an attack on the elementary rights of citizenship which it considers to be inviolable under a civilized Government. The Council had, therefore, demanded the withdrawal of the Ordinances. We regret to find that after two months the position remains practically unchanged and that far from there being any inclination on the part of those in authority to rule according to law, there is a growing determination among them to crush the political movement in India.

CONCILIATION FOR REPRESSION.

We have heard it said that Labour has nothing to do with politics. The resolution of the General Council leabes no room for doubt how unfounded that assertion is. We once more repudiate that assertion and declare that for its own sake labour is vitally interested in the political future of India. Workers whether agricultural or industrial form over 90 per cent. of the population and to say that they have no politics is as absurd as to say that 90 per cent. of the citizens are without politics.

Coercion has now been tried for a sufficiently long time and has failed to cure the malady from which India is suffering. If good will and confidence are to be the guiding principles in the future relations between India and England coercion must be given up without further delay. Coercion kills confidence and Indian workers urge the immediate substitution of conciliation in the place of coercion; when we say that labour is interested in politics as any other section of the community we must not be understood as saying that labour belongs to any particular political school in this country. The ideal of Labour is a Socialist state in a free India to be achieved by democratic methods and whatever is calculated to bring about that ideal earlier will receive the unstinted support from workers all over India.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

Another point which interests Indian Labour and concerns it vitally is the forthcoming Ottawa Conference. The importance that has been attached to this Conference will be obvious from the many speeches which have been made in support of it by statesmen like Mr. Stanley, Baldwin and others. The Government of India have nominated a delegation which cannot claim to be in any sense representative of public opinion in this country. And yet these nominees of the Indian Government will sit at the Conference and speak in the name of India and probably commit this country to embarrassing agreements about Tariffs, Empire Free Trade and similar other stunts of British capitalists. We wish to make it clear on behalf of Indian Labour that no nominees of the Gopernment of India have the slightest right to speak in the name of the Indian people and that it would be a gross perversion of Indian opinion, if the future Government of this country under Swaraj were committed to a policy inspired by alien Government of to-day.

LABOUR DEMANDS REPRESENTATION.

But that it is not the only objection we have to the so-called Indian Delegation. The economic questions that are going to engage the attention of this Conference do not relate to Government finances. They relate to Tariff walls and reciprocal agreements. These will have necessary repercussions on the position of the Indian Labour. Labour Leaders from England have claimed and so far as we know, they have been given representation at the Ottawa Conference. The Indian commercial community is also claiming representation. But it is remarkable that there has been no expression of opinion either on the part of the Government or of Legislature or on the Chambers of commerce the Indian Labour should be given independent and adequate representation.

We have no doubt Indian Labour will repudiate any decision of the conference which will tie the hands of the future Indian Government or which will create any economic disability against labour in the present. We therefore insist that the Government of India will not allow the interests of Indian Labour go to by default by continuing to have its own nominees at Ottawa to the exclusion of Indian Labour.

BANK RATE TO BE CUT

Govt. Securities Forge Ahead

LONDON, May 11.

As the opinion is generally held that the Bank Rate is almost certain to be reduced to-morrow, British Government securities continued to forge ahead, as also the securities of other Governments, especially Indian.

Message indicating Malaya's definite agreement to drastic new cuts in production led to excited buying of tin, in price of which rose about £5.

Owing to better holiday inquiry, wheat, both London and Liverpool, improved.—F

A substantial reduction in imports and a big increase in exports are revealed by the April figures. Imports were £34,732 increase of £3,586.—Reuter.

Bank Of England Discount Rate Reduced.

LONDON, May 11.

The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced from 3 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Marked Increase In Gold Exports.

BOMBAY, May 12.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following statement showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold and silver (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of April 1932, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

	April 1931 Rs.	April 1932 Rs.
Imports of merchandise	5,37,93,026	6,55,97,282
Exports of Indian produce	3,66,51,762	1,31,43,230
Do. foreign merchandise	25,48,503	16,38,076
Imports of Gold	8,65110	7,87,793
Do. Silver	25,85,399	8,80,579
Do. Currency Notes	33,000	41,200
Exports of Gold	Nil	4,23,39,112
Do. Silver	Nil	51,405
Do. Currency Notes	Nil	Nil

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Ex-Mayor To City Fathers' Rescue

SHOULD THEY BE "DISQUALIFIED" FOR FAILING TO PAY ARREARS OF TAXES?

Question To Be Referred To Select Committee

Should the councillors who fail to pay their arrears be disqualified?

This question was discussed at the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday and was ultimately referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved:

"That with reference to the Bills Nos. V and XII of 1932, published, respectively, at pages 89 and 104 of Part V of the Bombay Government Gazette, dated the 7th April 1932, regarding the amendment of Section 16(1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, so as to impose certain disqualifications on Councillors for failing to pay arrears of Municipal taxes, etc., due by them, His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to move the Legislative Council to defer consideration of the Bills inasmuch as the subject-matter thereof which was referred to the Corporation for their views thereon under Government letter in the General Department, No. S.A. 108-A, dated the 17th October 1931 is under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation and the Corporation propose to address Government in the matter on receipt of the aforesaid Committee's Report."

"WILL COVT. APPROVE?"

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole moved an amendment to request the Government to approve of the disqualification of councillors who fail to pay their arrears.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar raised a point of order whether an amendment could be moved such as Rao Bahadur Bole had done when the matter was under consideration of their committee.

AMENDMENT "IN ORDER."

The Mayor ruled the amendment in order stating that it was open for the corporation to take up a question before a committee when that committee had not expedited the matter.

Rao Bahadur Bole in moving his amendment said the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee had taken seven months to consider this matter and yet they had not submitted their report. He thought perhaps some vested interests might be working behind. As the July session of the Legislative Council was approaching, he urged the House to expedite the matter.

CONNCILLORS MUST LEAD.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the amendment and said if the councillors did not pay their arrears, how would they expect the public to pay theirs?

The Municipal Commissioner suggested that the question be referred to a special committee as it was not fair to the Corporation or to the Government that they should ask for the postponement of the consideration when the Government had already waited for over seven months.

FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram then moved that the question be referred to a special committee which he named with instructions to bring the report before any adjourned meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla seconded the amendment.

Rao Bahadur Bole then asked permission to withdraw his amendment, but that being not granted, it was put to vote and declared lost.

Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till June 16th.

"SMALLEST SHOP IN THE WORLD"

Hyderabad's Claim

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 10.

(By Mail).—Nestling in the shadow of the famous Hyderabad Char Minars (Four Minarets) is the smallest shop in the world. There may be smaller, though this seems doubtful, but at all events it has been known locally by that title for many years.

Its "window" is only 36 inches in height and 3 inches wide, but it is complete with shutters and is regularly locked up every night. It contains a variegated assortment of belts which are hung from the top, and there always seems to be a brisk trade going on.

The proprietor is inclined to be "touchy" if one insists that it is more of a cabinet than a shop. He points to the fact that he pays a monthly rent for the "premises," and moreover if it was only a cabinet, surely all Hyderabad would not have dubbed it "the smallest shop in the world."—A. P.

Shri Shivaji Anniversary

From A Correspondent).

The birthday anniversary of Shri Shivaji Maharaja was celebrated in the hall of the Nirnaya Sagar Press under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha of Bombay, on Tuesday when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole presided.

The president said that the Sabha was the pioneer in starting celebration of this Anniversary in Maharashtra, having first held it in 1887 in Bombay. It used to be held on the third day of the first fortnight of Vaishakha but a celebrated Maratha author and a member of the Sabha, Mr. K. A. Keluskar, wrote an exhaustive and authentic biography of Shivaji in 1907, in which he established with proofs that Shivaji was born on the fifth day, and since then the Sabha has been holding this celebration on the fifth of the first half of Vaishakh every year.

Mr. Falao sang a ballad of 'Sinhagad' after which Messrs. R. A. Gole, V. N. Vedak and K. A. Keluskar spoke on the life-work of Shivaji Maharaja, and the lessons to learn from it by the present generation. Mr. Gole made a suggestion to the compilers of Marathi almanac that they should mention Shivaji's birthday as 'Jayanti' in their almanac, as they say against those of others such as Shankaracharya, Rama, Krishna, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

Vacation Course For Primary Teachers.

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, May 11.

The Summer Vacation Course for Primary Teachers which started under the initiative of Principal Tawde of the Training College for Men, Poona, in early May closes this day after an instructive programme consisting of a series of lectures and demonstration lessons to illustrate the recent theories and practice in teaching.

The enthusiasm of both trained and untrained teachers in the matter of gaining new ideas is evinced in the fact that 87 such teachers (26 of whom are lady teachers) from various parts of the Marathi-speaking districts of the presidency came over, at their own expense, to get the benefit of this course. Efforts were made to combine instruction with entertainment by arranging programmes in which the radio, the cinema, the magic lantern, etc. were profitably brought into service. To relieve the monotony of the lecture-room-atmosphere, short excursions and singing, 'Bhajan' and such other programmes were planned. Besides the co-operation of the staff of the Training College for Men, Poona, the organisers were able to enlist the sympathies of educationists outside Poona.

A Poona Entertainment

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, May 10.

The South Indian residents of Poona were enfete on the occasion of a crowded programme arranged under auspices of the South Indian Association. The function was got up for congratulating Dr. Naidu, on his election as Chairman of the Poona City Municipality and for giving a farewell send-off to Mr. V. T. Panchakshra Mudaliar of the Military Accounts Department, who was leaving Poona for good on his retirement from service. The occasion was also availed of for the presentation of prizes to the winners in the Badminton and Carrom Tournaments conducted by the South Indian Gymkhana. Prof. R. Sadashiva Aiyer, of the Modern Education Society, Poona, presided and gave away the prizes.

After the presentation of prizes and after the gathering had recorded its appreciation of the services rendered by two guests the president paid a tribute to the character and public spirit of Dr. Naidu and Mr. Mudaliar.

Mr. S. M. Pandharikande, Managing Director, The Ideal Democratic Assurance and Mortgage Loans Ltd., Nagpur City, has been elected as Hon. Secretary, to the Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, Nagpur City, which is to be affiliated as a Provincial Centre of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh, Benares.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. C. N. Desai, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. S. J. Yajnik.

Mr. T. M. Bhagat, officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, to officiate as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. C. N. Desai.

Mr. C. D. Pandya, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, vice Mr. T. M. Bhagat.

Mr. N. D. Upponi, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri, to officiate as First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, vice Mr. C. D. Pandya.

Mr. J. T. Tanner, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Western India States Agency, has been granted leave for six months and 21 days from 23rd March.

A temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind is created for a period of six months. Mr. Hussein Bakhsh Rahim Bakhsh Sheikhs, on return from leave is appointed to hold it vice Mr. G. G. Drewe, I.C.S., appointed to act as Collector of Larkhana and thereafter proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. G. Drewe, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from 1st July 1932.

Mr. Krishna Raddi B. Bhadrapur, Acting Collector of Kaira, is granted leave on average pay for four months from the date of relief.

Mr. V. N. Gokhale, acting Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Agricultural College, Poona, to act as Agricultural Chemist to Government vice Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabudhe on leave.

Mr. B. H. Patil to act as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Agricultural College, Poona, from 10th June to 30th June 1932.

Mr. Edalji Bhikaji Ghaswala to be part-time Professor of Mercantile Law at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics on probation for the academic year 1932-33.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Holgate, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad, and Mental Hospital, Hyderabad, is granted leave for thirteen weeks and four days from 26th May 1932.

Dr. M. G. Oka, to officiate as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad, and Mental Hospital, Hyderabad.

Dr. A. J. Kohiyar is re-appointed Honorary Physician at the J. J. Hospital for a further period of three years from 11th July 1932.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Jute shares opened quiet but steady. Transactions reported were of moderate dimensions. Coals were featureless. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares opened quiet but later on more buying power developed. The section closed firm at best of day. Government Securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities—3-1/2 per cent paper 63-5, 4 per cent Conversion Loan 1916/17 93-3, 4 per cent Loan 1968/70 69-14, 4-1/2 per cent Bonds 1934 97-8, 5 per cent Bonds 1933 100-3, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 106-3, 6 per cent Bonds 1933/36 100-2.

Banks.—Imperial Bank Fully Paid 1017-3, ditto contributory 245.

Railways—Sara Serajganj Railway 66.

Coals—Amalgamated Coalfields 7-8, Pench Valley 18.

Jutes—Budge Budge ordy. 230, Clive ordy. 13-8, Dalhousie ordy. 266-8, Fort Gloster ordy. 247, Fort Gloster pref. 110, Fort William pref. 107, Hooghly pref. 13-12, Hukumchand pref. 100, Howrah 29-3, Kamarhatty ordy. 296, Lothian ordy. 225.

Miscellaneous—Bengal Iron 2-1, Indian Iron and Steel 3-2, Associated Hotels pref. 60, Madan Theatres 1-4, British Ceylon Corporation ordy. 5-12, Titaghur paper defd. 3-4, Sugar shares, Carew and Co. 14-14, Cawnpore ordy. 30-8, Champaran 25, New Savan 16-6, Samastipore 17-2.

Debentures—6 per cent. 1894-43 Gondalpara Jute 98-8.—A.P.

Currency Department Accounts

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on the 7th May 1932.

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation	1,67,33,19
Coin and bullion.—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	99,84,44
Gold bullion	10,61,43
Silver bullion	10,07,38
Securities (purchase price.)	
In India	47,29,94

DACOITS INVADE BENGAL VILLAGE

COSTLY JEWELS REMOVED

DOCTOR SERIOUSLY INJURED

CHITTAGONG, May 12.

Reports of two midnight dacoities, which took place almost simultaneously in the interior of the district, have reached the town.

In one case, about 50 dacoits raided the house of Purna Swadagor, of the village of Kalisahar and valuables worth several thousands of rupees were looted.

In the second case about 25 raiders looted the house of a village doctor assaulted him and other inmates of the house and spirited away with the booty.

The doctor was removed next morning to the local hospital where his condition is reported to be serious. The police, it is reported, have seized a number of crackers, torches and other housebreaking implements from the latter places.—A. P.

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED

Charge Against Youths

DACCA, May 9.

On a charge of assaulting two constables, thirteen young men have been arrested. It is reported that on Friday evening when two plain-dressed constables were on duty at Wari in the Ticatully quarter of the city some young men approached them and questioned their identity. After a little talk they, it is alleged, began to assault the constables who went straight to Sutrapur police station and reported the matter there.

An investigation was immediately started and 13 young men, most of whom are highly connected, were arrested after an identification by the assaulted constables.

Eleven of the young men have been released on bail.—A. P.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH DAY

Patna Congressmen Jailed

(PATNA, (By Mail.)

The "Dictator" of the Patna District Congress Committee, Babu Rajrup Singh and two other Congress workers were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 4,000 or in default six months' further hard labour each, under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They were arrested for celebrating "Jalianwallabagh Day" by the Pirbahor police at Bakergunj in Patna.

Another batch of nine Congress men were convicted for recruiting volunteers and instigating people to participate in the civil disobedience movement and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, the maximum being six months.

DISTRESS WARRANTS.

The city magistrate of Patna sentenced the "Dictator" of the Patna City Congress Committee, to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 or in default to undergo six months' hard labour. Immediately after passing the order, the magistrate issued two distress warrants for realisation of the fine. One warrant was handed over to the officer-in-charge of the chowk police and the other to the Khaje Kalan police. The accused owned two shops and the goods found there were attached and removed to the police station.—A.P.

NEW BRAHMA SAMAJ IN BOMBAY

Young And Ardent Spirits Of Old Prarthana Samaj Break Away

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The first "Family Service" of the newly-started Brahma Samaj was held last night at the residence of Mr. A.M. Sayyad, a staunch Brahma. Dr. N.S. Chetty conducted the service.

Almost all the members of the new Brahma Samaj were members of the Prarthana Samaj. Dr. Chitnis, Dr. Chetty and "others who felt young," found that they had no opportunity to express their radical views in the Prarthana Samaj. They also felt that the older members of the Samaj had their old idea of service to humanity and were generally too conservative. They were reluctant to change their ideas of service with the change of Time and scientific advance, and would not allow the younger section of the Samaj to have their say. So Doctor Chitnis and Dr. Chetty and about twenty others started the New Brahma Samaj a few months ago to have free pulpit to express their views and render service to humanity in accordance with the new spirit.

Beware of Bluffers

SELLING JAPANESE WATERPROOFS AS SWADESHI

Please Note

that there is not a single Pure Swadeshi Rubberoid Waterproof factory anywhere as yet in India.

BUY

MARROTT'S sixty per cent. Swadeshi Water Proof Coats, the Best and Cheapest in India.

K.C. Marrott, India's Premier House for New Waterproofs, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TEMPERATURE BELOW NORMAL

General Rainfall

POONA, May 12.

Local rain has again fallen in Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province. Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Tenasserim; Malabar, Mysore and Bombay Deccan with a few falls in Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan, South Hyderabad and Konkan. The temperature continues below the normal along Northwest Frontier and in the Punjab and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Mergui one; Sibcagar three; Cherrapunji two; Dhubri one; Dibrugarh a quarter; Miranshah three-quarters; Sonamarg a half; Srinagar and Cherat a quarter; Gulbarga and Trivandrum three-quarters; Bellary a half and Karwar, Bijapur, Gadag, Mysore and Mangalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir. Thunderstorm and rain will continue in Assam, Tenasserim, Mysore, South Deccan and Konkan, increase in South Madras and extend in North Deccan and Upper Burma.—A.P.

MALHAR RAO I AND BAJI RAO I

"The celebration of the anniversary of Subedar Malharrao at Indore, and that of the Peshwa at Raverkhedi for the last seven years have brought the C. I. and C. P. people together; historical discussions and athletic games have become an annual fixture of the pilgrimage to the sacred spot at Raverkhedi. We have succeeded in inducing the Archaeological Department of the Government of India to take into their charge the buildings and sacred remains at Rawarkhedi; and last, but not least, we have purchased the land and the building of the Peshwa Wada at Raverkhedi which have been now entrusted to the Archaeological Department. This is mere spade-work, we know the great constructive work is yet a vision.

"We extend our hearty invitation to all to participate in this year's celebrations which come off at Indore on the 16th, and at Raverkhedi on the 18th instant.

OPERA HOUSE SWADESHI BAZAR

There is a continuous rush of visitors to the Swadeshi Bazar at Opera House. Amongst those who visited the Bazar on Wednesday evening were Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. and Mrs. Mattani, Mr. and Mrs. Kaikhushrov Lalkaka, Drs. Bahadur Nariman, Kothavalla Miss Mithan Davar, Messrs. Pallonji Ghowna, Bhicaji Mullan, Jahangir Karaka, A. B. Dubash etc. Cloths of Currimbhoy's and EDSU'S are in good demand. The stalls of the Swadeshi Market draw fair crowds daily. Bazar is open daily from 4 to 9 p. m. (S. T.)

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY, 4.

NEEM TOOTH PASTE for good Teeth & healthy gums

Bombay Branch—207, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

FREE SERVICE of A QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

from the Royal London Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital. Mr. N. E. Dastoor, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O. (London) is also in attendance for daily consultation.

Moderate charges and prompt and accurate work always.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY,

Oculists and Opticians,

71, Esplanade Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club ..... Fort, BOMBAY.

Please note our address carefully. We have absolutely no connection with any other firm of similar name in Bombay.

No More Bug Nuisance.

One cannot destroy all bugs—but one can certainly prevent them successfully from disturbing your quiet sleep by using our new mats. The mats are bug-proof, ant-proof, damp-proof and suit all pockets.

SELLING AGENTS wanted for unrepresented districts.

Please write to:—

Asphalt Products Co., Ltd

NARANDAS BUILDING, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

TRADE DEMAND ABSORBS COTTON LIQUIDATION INFLUENCED BY WEAK STOCKS

Cotton Crop Progress Good

SHARP REDUCTION IN AMERICAN MILLS PRODUCTION

Bombay May 12.

Garside Cables:—Crop progress good during the past week. Fertilizers sales forty per cent. under last year.

Domestic mills are reducing sharply production as margins are narrower.

English cloth sales are slow. Continental mill production show no change.

Business activity in the United States of America was lower during the last week.

WEEKLY WEATHER.

The official weekly weather report was favourable. Particularly in the West parts of the Cotton Belt it is too dry. Germination is irregular in the East.

ACRAGE ABANDONMENT.

Another cable states that there are serious complaints of poor germination on account of excessive rains and heavy weevil survival. Private reports indicate heavy acreage abandonment. Farmers are not hiring labour for replanting.

On Thursday the New York Cotton Futures Market was quiet, but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by reports of excessive rains. Prices declined partially on realising.

Improved Continental demand for Spot Cotton and steadiness in wheat imparted better feeling.

Prices opened unchanged to a rise of 2 points and after decline of 1 point from the opening level prices advanced 10 points on steady trade buying. Later on there was increased long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 6 points from the highest level of the day and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one to five pts. Spot cotton prices improved 5 pts. at 5.73c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 2 pts. on parity with previous New York closing. Steady Egyptian Market and inflation talk influenced the general sentiment. There was continental liquidation and Bombay selling during the morning. In the afternoon the market was dull and featureless and closed quiet unchanged to a decline of one pt. in the near months. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 4.56d.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of one point with July 4.75 and October 4.72.

Better advices from Alexandria, influenced some buying in Egyptian cotton which closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was firm on active covering and closed at a rise of 33 to 14 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York July Highest 5.74 -.11; Lowest 5.63 —.

New York October Highest 5.93; (1-38 p.m.); Lowest 5.88 (10-5 a.m.)

Messrs. Brgul & Co., have received the following cable dated 11th inst. (6.17 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Although outside conditions do not give much encouragement to the Bull we consider short side dangerous; therefore recommend purchases round present levels for long shot."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Cotton early strong in sympathy wheat. Further selling credited Far East.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Condition of trade demand absorbs further liquidation caused by weakness in stock market and favourable crop accounts. Market is in a healthy condition to respond to crop-scare or to contructive political news, therefore we believe that the situation is one that suggests higher prices for the time being.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables market advanced consequence trade buying but reacted on weak stocks.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: New York cables: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"In Central Texas heavy rains have fallen, need clear and warm weather, 70 per cent. planted, 50 per cent. up, good stand, weeds grass increasing."

9.39 p.m.: New York: Liquidation well taken by trade. Crop progress is good.

Weekly Government Weather Report: Favourable: particularly in the West it is too dry; germination is irregular in the East.

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled us as under:—

"Crop progress was good last week. Fertilizer sales 40 per cent. under last year. Domestic mills reducing sharply, margins narrower. English cloth slow. Continental mills about same. Domestic business activity lower."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 11.

May	5.58+.05
July	5.67+.04
October	5.92+.05
December	6.07+.05
January 1933	6.14+.04
March	6.29+.03
Middling Spot	5.75+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 11.

May	5.58+.01
July	5.68+.05
Middling Spot	5.73+.05

NEW YORK.

New York, May 11.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	5.67
October	5.93
New York Noon Call.	
January	6.10
May	5.55
July	5.66
October	5.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing.
May 1932	4.32	4.28—.01
June 1932		4.25—.01
July 1932	4.26	4.24—.01
August 1932		4.26—
September 1932		4.27—
October 1932	4.30	4.28—.01
November 1932		4.30—.01
December 1932		4.33—
January 1933		4.35—
February 1933		4.38—
March 1933		4.41—
April 1933		4.43—
May		4.40—.01
July		4.51+.01
Middling Spot		4.56+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11.

Sakellaridis May	5.80
July	5.89
October	6.16
November	6.18
December	6.24
January 1933	6.29
March	6.40
F.G.F. Spot	6.09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.09
Fine (Good Staple)	4.21
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.33
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.52
Fully Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 11.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5-12/11

Govt. Borrow One Crore From Bank

AGAINST WAYS AND MEANS

Bombay, May 12.

The latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India dated 6th inst. shows that the Government has borrowed Rs. 1 crore from the Bank against the Ways and means account.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, May 12.

Therewas no business done today in the local forward cotton market. Nominal rates are as under:—

Broach A./M. 172/4.
Broach S./A. 180
Bengal July 150

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka May 12.

May	122.80—1.10
August	130.60—0.50
November	132.50—1.10

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 12.

M. G. Bengal U. P.: Sup. 153; Fine 154; F.G. 150; Good 146.

M. G. Rajputana: Sup. 158; Fine 154; F. G. 150; Good 146.

M. G. Panjab: Sup. 156; Fine 152; F. G. 148; Good 144.

M. G. Oomra No 3: Sup. 160; Fine 162; F. G 158

M.G. Oomra No. 1: Sup. 178; Fine 174; F. G. 170.

M. G. Oomra No. 2: Sup. 171; Fine 167; F. G. 163.

M. G. Broach No. 2: Sup. 131; Fine 173; F. G. 174; Good 170.

M. G. Punjab-American: Sup 191; Fine 188; F. G. 184; Good 180.

M. G. Surat: Sup. 233; Fine 230; F. G. 226; Good 222.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 12.

Since 1st September.

	Yesterday	This year.
In full-pressed Bales.—		
Khandesh	368	102,816
Central India	...	113,926
Barsi and Nagar	113	74,354
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	20,816
Berar	1,190	211,740
Central Provinces	497	69,906
Total Oomras	2,168	592,738
Dholera	1,748	171,669
N.-W. Provinces	...	26,801
Rajputana	473	51,476
Sind-Punjab	314	137,790
Broach	4,089	214,653
Coompta & Dharwar	1,129	29,879
Western-Northerns	123	16,266
Cocoanada	...	6
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,015	4,343
Persian	...	2,420
American	1,332	202,674
Egyptian & African	1,140	183,294
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	316
Total	13,531	1,634,327

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th May.

In full-pressed Bales.—

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	550	103 340
Japan & China	3.837	556,337
Coast Ports	1,125	29 393
Up-country by Rail	...	138,557
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	20,377
Total	5,562	847,004

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 11-5-32 1931-32 9505000; 1930-31 8832000.

Receipts yesterday 11-5-32 1931-32 10000; 1930-31 3000.

Exports to date 11-5-32 1931-32 7637000; 1930-31 6174000.

Stock at Ports 6-5-32 1931-32 369800; 1930-31 3423000.

Stock Interior Towns 6-5-32 1931-32 1663000; 1930-31 1113000.

Stock Liverpool 6-5-32 1931-32 825000; 1930-31 1089000.

Visible Supply 6-5-32 1931-32 8031000; 1930-31 6732000.

Quantity in Sight 6-5-32 1931-32 14035000; 1930-31 12582000.

Quantity out of Sight 6-5-32 1931-32 11199000; 1930-31 8923000.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 11.

Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9-3/8
Tin English Ingot	137

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 11.

Demand Bills 3.67.1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot: 8-1/2.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 12.

B.C. Rate T.T. 1|5 7|8.
B.C. Rate D.D. 1|5 29|32.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. 1|5 29|32 near.
Banks Selling D.D. 1|5 15|16.
Banks Selling T. T. 1|5 7|8 15th June.
Banks Buying T. T. 1|5 31|32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|16 Monsoon.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 368.
Banks Selling T.T. 367.
Banks Buying T. T. 362.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 690.
Banks Buying D D 710

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 67-3|8.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 120.
Banks Buying 60 Days 116.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 87-1|8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 112-3|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 7|8.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 67-1|2.

CROSS RATE—
New York London 3.67-1|2 11th instant.
Shanghai London 1|8 1|8 12th instant.
Japan London 1|9 1|4 11ts instant.
London Paris 93.05 11th instant.
London Belgium 26.00 11th instant.
London Switzerland 18.75 11th instant.
London Italy 71.25 11th instant.
London Berlin 15.39 11th instant.
London Holland 9.07 11th instant.
London Stockholm 19.65 11th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £5-12-9 10th instant; £5-12-11 11th instant.

Silver London Ready £17 10th instant; £17-1|16 11th instant.

Silver London Forward £17-1|16 10th instant; £17-3|16 11th instant.

London New York Ready £28 10th instant; £28-1|2 11th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 1-15 per cent. 10th instant; 1-1|16 per cent. 11th instant.

London Discount 6 months 2-3|16 per cent. 10th instant 2-3|16 per cent. 11th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Steady Session

Bombay, May 12

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 63|7.

4 per cent 1931-36 Government Rs. 93|8.

4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92|6.

4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 69-12.

4½ per cent. 934 Bonds Rs. 97/12.

4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 79|12.

5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 93|4.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 94

5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97|12

6 per cent 1933/36 Bonds Rs. 100|7.

6 1|2 per cent. 1935 T Bonds Rs. 102|7.

TAX FREES.

5 per cent. 1915-55 Loan Rs. 99|11.

5 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100|4.

6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100|10

6½ per cent. 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 104|10.

CORPORATION LOANS. Taxables

4 per cent B P T 1974 Rs. 66

4 per cent M Deb 1974 Rs. 65

5 per cent M Deb 1959 Rs. 79|8

6 per cent M Deb 1951 Rs. 98|8

6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 97

6½ per cent B I T 1937 Rs. 99|8

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore Rs. 102

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs. 97

TONE:—In sympathy higher London quotations, prices advanced on heavy buying. Undertone is firm.

LINSEED.

London, May 11.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton: May/June sellers £9-12-6.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: May/June sellers £9--12-6.

Linseed Bombay (London):—May/June sellers £11-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 11.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: June/Aug. sellers 13/7½.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: Sept./Dec. sellers 14/6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

HYDRO ELECTRIC SHARES FIRM

Mill Shares Easy

Bombay, May 12.

Mill shares opened to-day at about yesterday's closing rate and in the absence of any buying prices declined on scattered selling. Bombay Dyeing shares opened quiet and after fluctuating within a narrow range of Rs. 2/8 closed at Rs. 627/8. Fazal shares declined to Rs. 282/8 and Pearls were sold at the close at Rs. 155/ Nagpur shares eased off to Rs. 246/4.

In the miscellaneous Section Hydro Electric shares again ruled firm on persistent buying influenced by reports of a contract with the G. I. P. Rly. for the supply of Power. Tata Power shares were paid Rs. 531/4 and Andhras were in demand at Rs. 890/ Hydro shares advanced to Rs. 122/8.

Tata Steel ordinary and Preference shares ruled easy owing to utter absence of demand. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 22/12 but gave way to Rs. 21/8 on long liquidation, while second Preference were sold freely wsich depassed prices to Rs. 39/.

Bombay Burma shares still continues weak with more sellers. At the opening they were placed at Rs. 305/ and after an improvement of Re 1/4 declined to Rs. 302/8.

There was very good demand for Imperial Bank shares which advanced to Rs. 1025/ and even at this level the demand remained unsatisfied.

The following are to-day's closing rates:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 12.

Bombay Dyeing 128, 27, 28.
Century 196, 95.
Colaba 61.
Crescent 46.
Fazul 283, 79, 82.
Indore, 321-14.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 251, 466.
New Great 115, 13-2.
Pearl 160, 155.
Simplex 18-2.
Swadeshi 190, 86-xd.
Burma 305, 4, 2.
Hydro 121, 22-3.
Tram 113-2, 113-7.
Deff. N. 245.
Ord. 22-10, 21-14, 8, 12.
Bundi 13-12.
Indian 187, 88-2.
Katni Ord. 146-N.
Alcock N. 96.

MILLS.

Bombay, Thursday.

100 Ahm Advance	283/12
50 Apollo	2
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58/12
250 Bombay Dyeing	628/2
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	195
100 Central India	246/4
100 Central India P	430
100 Colaba	61/4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	46/4
250 Currim	30
250 David	60
250 Dawn	475
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-2-9
100 Elphinstone P	20/12
100 Elphinstone	5-0-0
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	150
250 Fazulbhoy	282/8
100 Gokak	102
1000 Hindustan	1360
100 Indore Malwa	321/14
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	6/8
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	112/8
250 Laxmi	840
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	20
1000 Mareckji Petit	70
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	412/8
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	113/2
100 New City	63 12
250 Pabani	90
250 Pearl	155
10 Premier	163/12
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1665
200 Simplex	18/2
100 Swan	56/8
100 Swadeshi	126/4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	10
500 Vishnu P.	565
500 Vishnu	1350
1000 Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50 Baroda	68
50/25 Central	14/12
50 Bom. Tram.	113/7
50 Bom. Tram. P.	65/4
100 Tata Hydro	122/3
50 Bom. Tram. P.	45/4
1000 Tata Power P	1115
1000 Tata Power	531/4

RAILWAYS.

100 Amritsar Patti	90
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	54
500 Tapti Valley	576/4

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	11/14
150 Tata Steel 1 P	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	39
30 Taata Steel D.	245
75 Tata Steel	21/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	94/6
150 Bom. Steam	199/6
50 Bom. Telephone	50/8
8s. Brtl. B. Petrol	2-14
250 Bom. Burma Old	302/8
50 Bom. Burma New	105
100 Ind. Bleaching	127
15 Scindia	7/9
3-1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper	63/7
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99/14
£10|5 Eastern	57
500 Imperial	1010
500-125 Imperial Contr.	244/6
100-50 India	85|12
5 Union	3-4

CEMENT.

100 Bundi	13|12
70 Gwalior	52|8
250 Indian	188/2
100 Katni 1st P.	103-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-(
40 Katni	530
100 Katni	146/4
10 Punjab P.	8|14
10 Punjab	7|10
100 Shahabad	231/4

INSURANCE.

15 Jupiter	6-10
15 New India	17-4
200 Oriental	1690
10 Vulcan	5-3

ELECTRIC

100 Allahabad	201/4
1000 Andhra Valley P.	952/8
1000 Andhra Valley	887

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 11.

Silver:—Small offerings.

Spot	17 1/16
Forward	17 3/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 11.

T T London on Berlin	15.39
T T London on Amsterdam	9.07-1/4
T T London on Brussels	26.14
T T London on Madrid	45.62
T T London on Milan	71.25
T T London on Berne	18.77
T T London on Paris	93.09
T T London on Prague	124.00
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.67-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 11.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—May/June sellers £11-15-0.

Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Continent: May/June sellers £10-15-0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 11.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	10-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	101
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	99-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	83-1/4
Rupee Paper 5½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	59
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	68
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	90-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	64-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	99-7/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—2.

BIG RISE IN SILVER

China Advices Firm

BOMBAY, May 12.

There was no business in the local bullion market. America has agreed to accept foreign debts in silver. This news had an impressive effect and Shanghai T. T. on London closed strong at 1.8½. Local prices of silver have also advanced and nominal rate is Rs. 56/8. It is expected that heavy short covering will harden prices further in the near future.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, May 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—May/June sellers 26/9.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes:—May/June sellers 27/9.

Wheat South Australian Parcels: Afloat paid 27/3.

Wheat Choice White Karachi: June/July sellers 28/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, May 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta: May/June per cwt. 7/9.

C and F Bombay:—May/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

C and F Karachi:—May/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1 1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-19/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

NEW, TEMPTING DRINKS...

offered at Soda Fountains and Refreshment Rooms

THE next time you order from a soda fountain or refreshment room, ask for Horlick's cold. It's a delicious, cooling drink and is served in a variety of tempting ways. There are Horlick's ice creams and sundaes, too,—just as delicious, and wonderfully nourishing.

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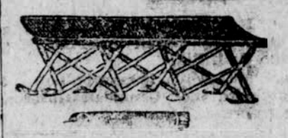

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1932

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IRELAND AS JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND

Britain Will Retaliate If Oath Abolition Bill Becomes Law

TARIFF THREAT TO FREE STATE

LONDON, May 11.

"The most momentous development for many years in inter-imperial relationships."

This is how Mr. Thomas's statement in the House of Commons on the latest phase of the Anglo-Irish controversy has been received.

(Mr. Thomas in reply to a question, stated that the abolition of the Oath would directly conflict with the obligations undertaken by the Free State under the Treaty of 1921. He added: "If the Bill becomes law, it will be unreasonable to expect that the Government will enter into any negotiations for further agreements with a Government which has repudiated the existing agreement."

DEBATE.

The Opposition Leader, Mr. George Lansbury, said that as the Irish Oath Bill had not yet been sent to the Free State Senate he doubted whether it was of advantage to discuss the question, but when the matter was settled he would ask for opportunity for debate.

Mr. Baldwin (Acting Prime Minister and Leader of the House) promised favourable consideration.

FOREIGN COUNTRY.

Mr. Thomas's statement means that if the Oath Bill is passed, the Free State, after November 15, will find itself on the same footing as a foreign country regarding the treatment under the British tariff laws.

TWO SCHOOLS.

The statement has divided the British public opinion into two schools. The first school holds the view that Mr. Thomas has taken a timely step to prevent Irish action that will weaken the fabric of the Empire. The second school holds that an untimely threat may have effect opposite to that intended.

IRISH SENATE.

It is thought in London that to-day's dramatic development may stiffen the Free State Senate's inclination to reject the Oath Bill.

Meanwhile, it may be noted that the Free State has not yet accepted the Canadian Government's invitation to the Ottawa Conference.—Reuter.

NEW TAXATION

The questions of the Oath of Allegiance and land annuities were momentarily forgotten in the Dail to-day when the Budget was introduced.

Very striking proposals are included. The entertainment tax will be extended to dances, outdoor sports and horse and grey-hound racing.

A levy will be collected on 25 per cent on the hospital share of the proceeds of the sweepstakes drawn after March 1, 1932, which is estimated to yield £650,000.

Income-tax is raised from 3s.-6d. to 5s. in the pound Super-tax is increased to yield an additional £77,000.

The additional tax imposed in October on sugar and composite goods is replaced by a tax of 4d. per pound of tea but the sugar duty is reduced by half a penny per pound.

A tax of 3-1|2d. is imposed on certain imported newspapers and periordicals with an Imperial preference of one penny per copy.

Tobacco duties are increased to 1s.-2d. per pound with a rebate of 7d. per pound on unmanufactured tobacco received by Irish manufacturers.

TEA PREFERENCE.

The full rate of the new tea tax is 6d. per lb. but the effective preferential rate is 4d. per lb.

AXE-ING HEALTH

TORY WAR ON LABOUR

NEW RETRENCHMENT OFFENSIVE IMPENDING

LONDON, May 11.

The chief topic in political circles in London to-day was the hint given by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in his speech last night of "More drastic reductions in expenditure". Many Conservative members of the House of Commons regard the speech as the ou.come of the renewed insistent demands of important sections of the Government's supporters in the House for a further programme of economies and consider that Mr. Chamberlain is clearing the way for momentous decisions in regard to the social services, particularly education.

It is believed that some members of the Cabinet contemplate raising the school-age to 16 and an all-round lowering of grants to the educational authorities.

Health and unemployment insurance, it is declared, may also be submitted to a still further rigorous examination.

The speech has also strengthened the theory that Mr. Chamberlain is preparing the way for a conversion loan but experienced Parliamentarians are sure that Government will not announce any important new programme of economies until after the Lausanne and Ottawa Conferences.—Reuter.

SIRDAR SULEMAN AT MECCA

Lengthy Interview With King Of The Hedjaz

We are informed by Sheikh Abdulrahman Algosaibi, the Commedcial Agent of His Majesty Ibn-e-Saud, King of the Hedjaz, that the Hon'ble Sirdar Sulecan Kassum Mitha, C.I.E., was received on board the steamer on arrival at Jeddah by the Deputy-Governor of the place, in accordance with the instructions issued by His Majesty.

The Sirdar was entertained at a lunch by the Jeddah Municipality and he then drove to Mecca. Another reception was held at Mecca and it was followed by a banquet by the Mecca Municipality, which was a grand function. The Hon'ble Sirdar was received by His Majesty at the palace on the day of his arrival at Mecca and the interview lasted for one hour.

The Hon'ble Sirdar left Jeddah on the 3rd instant by S.S. Rezwani and is expected to reach Bombay on the 15th instant.

HOUSES DESTROYED

MADRAS, May 11.

A Tuticorin message says that thirty houses were destroyed by fire in an outlying village last week and the loss is estimated at Rs. 15,000.—A.P.

REVOLVER IN PARCEL

DACCA, May 9.

The Dacca excise police with the help of the local police have recovered a revolver, some cartridges and some excisable goods from a postal parcel addressed to a Peshawari fruit seller of Dacca who refused to accept it at the time of delivery. The police opened it in the presence of the post master and other witnesses and recovered those articles. The fruit seller has been arrested.—A. P.

THEFT OF GUN

BRAHMANBARIA, May 7.

Three persons were arrested following searches of several houses in connction with the theft of a gun from the house of the inspector of the "Maktabs".—A.P.

Restraint Order Disobeyed

RAJSHAHI, May 7.

For disobeying a restraint order a local Congress leader has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months' hard labour more.—A.P.

DID YOU HEAR OF THAT?

Armed Revolt In India'

"RED" HINT MAKES SIMON RUNABOUT

LONDON, May 11.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, said that an article which had appeared in the organ of the Communist International advocating armed insurrection in India, had been considered in connection with the Soviet's undertaking relative to propaganda.

The British Government were of the opinion that the Soviet Government and the Communist International could not be discussed in these matters. He proposed speaking to the Soviet representative on the subject.—B.O.W.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LEN HARVEY WINS

LONDON, May 11.

At Albert Hall to-day in a 15-round contest for the unofficial middleweight championship, Len Harvey, the official champion, beat on points the coloured Manchester Boxer, Len Johnson.—Reuter.

ITALY'S TENNIS VICTORY

GENOA, May 11.

In the Davis Cup, first round, Italy beat Egypt by three matches to two.—Reuter.

BETHELHEM OF BUDDHISM

RESTORATION WORK IN PROGRESS

MOTOR ROAD FOR PILGRIMS

CALCUTTA, May 9.

According to the account of a Buddhist monk who has just returned after a pilgrimage to the holy sites in the Nepal Terai, the improvement and restoration of Rummin-dei, known in Buddhist literature as the Lumbini Garden—the Bethlehem of Buddhism—is being conducted very smoothly.

It is reported that about 800 gangmen have been engaged by the Government of Nepal to construct a motorable road from Rummin-dei to Naugara, which is the nearest railway station, while a special brick kiln has been set up for manufacturing bricks for an up-to-date rest house for visitors and pilgrims to the place. The road will be 18 miles in length.

DISPUTED PLACE.

The monk along with a party of other monks paid a visit to what is popularly known as the site of Kapilavastu, the capital city of the Sakya clan from which Prince Gautama sprang, but about the exact position of which archaelogists are not unanimous, in view of the contradictory descriptions of the place given by the Chinese pilgrims Fa-Hien, who visited India and the ruined palace in the beginning of the fifth century, and Hiuen-Tsang who visited India and Kapilavastu in the beginning of the seventh century.

It is reported that a memorial will be submitted to the Maharaja of Nepal to excavate and improve this hitherto unexplored historical site.—A.P.

LANCASHIRE'S BID FOR INDIAN MARKETS

Bargain In Preferences To Await Ottawa, Says O. T. D. Secretary

OLD PLANTS TO BE SCRAPPED

LONDON, May 11.

An important step towards the reorganisation of the Lancashire cotton industry has been taken at Manchester by a joint committee of the cotton trade organisations, which have decided to submit for the approval of the spinning firms a draft scheme for concentrating production.

The main point is that the Board of Trade should appoint commissioners to administer the scheme with power to impose levies on all cotton firms and buy cotton-spnining plant for scrapping.

COTTON GOODS FOR TEA.

Major Colville, (Secretary, Ocerseas Trade Department), replying to a question in the House of Commons whether in view of the recent preference given to Indian tea any steps were being taken to obtain from India a corresponding preference for Lancashire cotton goods, said that the question of preferential treatment or otherwise of United Kingdom goods on importation into India would be discussed at the Ottawa Conference.

IS OTTAWA WORTH WHILE?

A British journal recently, wrote:—

Scarcely a week goes by now without some important pronouncement from the Dominions upon the character and possibilities of Imperial preference. From Australia, which has exposed in painful practice the fallacies of protection, now comes timely exposure of some of the futilities commonly regarded as truth among the economic Imperialists of Britain.

Speaking to a Chamber of Agriculture Convention, Mr. Hawker, Minister of Markets, said that the Commonwealth's surplus wheat and wool must find markets outside the Empire, since the whole demand of Empire countries was less than the exportable surplus of Ausrtalia and her fellow-Dominions. An Imperial quota for wheat which did not raise the price to British consumers would merely dislocate trade and damage the hard-won trade relations of the Dominions with other countries without increasing the return to their own farmers. The Australian Government therefore, did not intend to encumber its case at Ottawa by seeking preference on wool or wheat but would concentrate on tariff concessions for meat and dairy produce.

CANADIAN VIEW.

It is remarkable that enthusiasm for a Dominion wheat quota, which has been rampant in Great Britain, should not be shared by the supposed beneficiaries; for it is equally well realised among Canadian grain merchants, if not among the farmers themselves, that neither tariff preference nor quota could raise the world price of wheat, which in competitive conditions they must accept. As for meat, which Mr. Hawker described as "the key commodity at Ottawa," he mentioned the difficulties associated with British investments in the Argentine, but is not reported to have pointed out that the beef which we buy from the Argentine is chilled, and is therefore essentially a different product from Australian beef, which comes to us in the less attractive frozen form. From Canada, too, we have lately heard some home truths. Colonel Ralston, who is regarded by many as a potential successor to Mr. Mackenzie King, declared recently that the "Canada First" policy of the Bennett Government had shut out imports, decreased employment, and maintained high prices. He criticised the Government for failing to make a fine gesture on the eve of the Ottawa Conference by embodying in the Budget reciprocal tariff concessions for the benefit of British goods in return for the advantages conferred by the British tariff. This speech is important as indicating that the Canadian Liberal party, which in the past has been a little doubtful about the merits of Imperial preference, now intends, if it can, to use it whole-heartedly as a means of getting tariffs down. For our own part we are convinced that unless that is, on balance, its effect it can be of no advantage either to Great Britain or to the Dominions.

HOOVER FEELS IT TOO

DEPRESSION MAKES HIM UNEASY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., received the following cable from their Liverpool friends to-day:—

"Our Washington correspondent emphasises that party leaders are anxious about the economic conditions.

"The Republicans are unbending on the question of reduction of war debts, unless an effective disarmament programme is carried out; if necessary, they suggest another long-term moratorium.

"The Democrats anxious to reduce reparations and end the tariff war.

"Both parties agree to rehabilitation of silver and expansion of credit.

"Continued business depression is causing President Hoover uneasiness, and some definite move towards international politics is expected shortly."

TARIFF BILL VETOED

WASHINGTON, May 11.

President Hoover has vetoed the Democratic Tariff Bill.—Reuter.

The House of Representatives passed the Democratic Tariff Bill on April 29 and it was then predicted that President Hoover would veto it.

On April 1 new taxation amounting to £148,800,000 out of a total of £248,200,000 necessary to balance the Budget was provided by the House which voted taxes on soft drinks and capital issues of bonds and stocks, a ten per cent. tax on the prices of admission to places of amusement, increases in surtax, corporation tax and postal rates and taxes on telegraph, telephone and wireless messages, except press messages.

The bill was a nondescript measure and intended by the Democrats to pass responsibility for the time being to the Senate.

The United States is to-day in the grip of a crisis whose seriousness is so aggravated by social conditions as to make it in many respects graver and more difficult to face than any which has been known in the last two years by other commercial and democratic countries.

SUBSTITUTE RUBBER DUTY IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Senate Finance Committee has voted the imposition of levies on tyres and inner-tubes as a substitute for the proposed rubber import duty of five cents per pound.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE INVITATIONS

LONDON, May 11.

With the acceptance by Italy and Belgium of the procedure outlined for the Lausanne Conference, all the principal nations concerned have now agreed and the British Government were sending out invitations almost immediately to Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Poland, Portugal, Greece, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES

PARIS, May 11.

The Prince of Wales has arrived here to attend the funeral of President to-morrow.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR ALWAYS RIGHT!

Use Of Reserve Powers In Ceylon Justified

LONDON, May 11.

The dispute between the State Council of Ceylon and the Governor was drawn attention to at question-time in the House of Commons to-day.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he did not see any necessity for an inquiry.

He said that the Governor in every case would use his reserve powers and would act after consultation with Secretary of State for the Colonies.—Reuter.

EMPIRE GAMES IN 1934

New Organisation To Be Formed

LONDON, May 11.

A British Empire Games Federation Council for England has been formed in London on lines similar to the Scottish and Dominion Councils with Lord Derby as president, Sir James Leighwood as chairman and Evan Hunter as secretary. The Secretary is authorised to call a meeting at Los Angeles of the Dominions' delegates, to submit proposals for the constitution of an Empire Games Federation and to formulate plans for the venue of the 1934 games.—Reuter.

TOOK ILL AT CHURCH FESTIVAL

Bad Milk At Dinner

MADRAS, May 11.

Fifteen persons including three priests took ill and became unconscious after a dinner in connection with a festival at the Vaiyapuram Church at Thiruvalla on Friday last, says an Alleppey correspondent. The victims recovered after an antidote administered by a doctor who was present at the dinner.

The cause of the trouble is not known, but it is attributed to bad milk.—A.P.

POST BOX FIRE

TINNEVELLY, May 11.

About forty letters deposited in a post box attached to the Tinnevelly Bazar Branch Post Office, were found burnt. Police are investigating.—A.P.

FIRST COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE ...

Glittering Sparkle Of Dresses

LONDON, May 11.

Notwithstanding the Court mourning for the late President Doumer traditional pomp and pagantry marked the year's first Court at Buckingham Palace tonight. Only the crepe bands on the left arm of every man including the King added a note of sadness amid the glittering beauty and sparkle of dresses and uniforms.

By the King's command none of the women wore Court mourning.

Nearly all had chosen all-British gowns' in obedience to the Queen's behest.

Tinnevelley.—About forty letters deposited in a post box attached to the Tinnevelly bazaar branch post office have been found burnt.—A. P.

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